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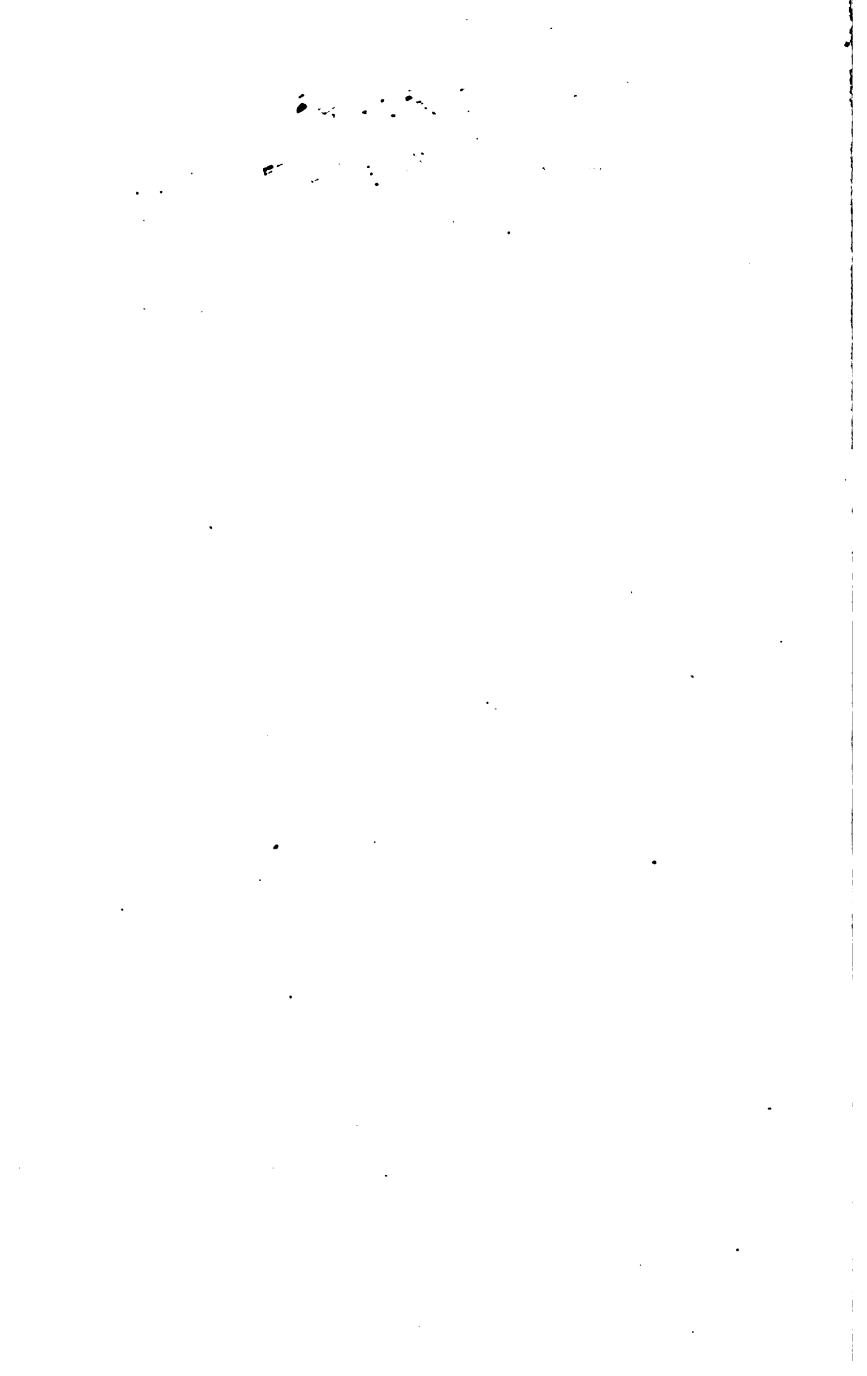
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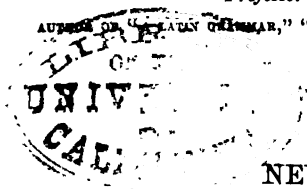
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ON THE
INFLECTIONS AND PRINCIPLES OF THE LANGUAGE,
AND AS AN

INTRODUCTION
TO THE
AUTHOR'S GRAMMAR, READER AND LATIN COMPOSITION.

BY
ALBERT HARKNESS,
Professor in Brown University.

AUTHOR OF "LATIN GRAMMAR," "A LATIN READER," "A FIRST GREEK BOOK," ETC.



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PREFACE.



THE volume now offered to the public is intended to furnish the pupil his first lessons in Latin. As an Elementary Drill-book, it aims to supply a want long felt in our schools. In no stage of a course of classical study is judicious instruction of more vital importance than in that which deals with the forms and elements of the Latin language. To the beginner, every thing is new, and requires minute and careful illustration. He must at the very outset become so familiar with all the grammatical inflections, with their exact form and force, that he will recognize them with promptness and certainty wherever they occur. He must not lose time in uncertain conjecture, where positive knowledge alone will be of any real value. Improvement on this point is one of the pressing needs of our schools. This volume is intended as a contribution to classical education in aid of this particular work. It aims to lighten the burden of the teacher in elementary drill, and to aid him in grounding his pupils in the first elements of the Latin language.

It is the unmistakable verdict of the class-room, that theory and practice must not be separated in the study of language. The true method of instruction will make ample provision for both. On the one hand, the pupil must, by a vigorous use of the memory, become master of all the grammatical forms and rules; while, on the other hand, he must not be denied the luxury of using the knowledge which he is so laboriously acquiring.

To this just and urgent demand of the class-room; the

author's First Latin Book, published fifteen years since, on the basis of Dr. Arnold's works, owed its origin. For the favor with which it was received, and for the generous interest with which it has so long been regarded, the author desires here to express his sincere thanks to the numerous classical instructors whose fidelity in its use has contributed so largely to its success. In the conviction, however, that it has now done its appointed work, he begs leave to offer them the present volume as its successor.

The great objection to most First Latin Books, that, however excellent they may be in themselves, they are not especially adapted to any particular Grammar, and that they accordingly fill the memory of the pupil with rules and statements which must, as far as possible, be unlearned as soon as he passes to his Grammar, is entirely obviated in this volume. All the grammatical portions of it, even to the numbering of the articles, are introduced in the exact form and language of the author's Grammar. Indeed, the paradigms are not only the same as in the Grammar, but also occupy the same place on the page; so that even the local associations which the beginner so readily forms with the pages of his first book may be transferred directly to the Grammar.

This work is intended to be complete in itself. It comprises a distinct outline of Latin Grammar, Exercises for Double Translation, Suggestions to the Learner, Notes and Vocabularies. As an Introduction to the author's Grammar, Reader and Latin Composition, it discusses and illustrates precisely those points which are deemed most essential as a preparation for the course of study presented in those works.

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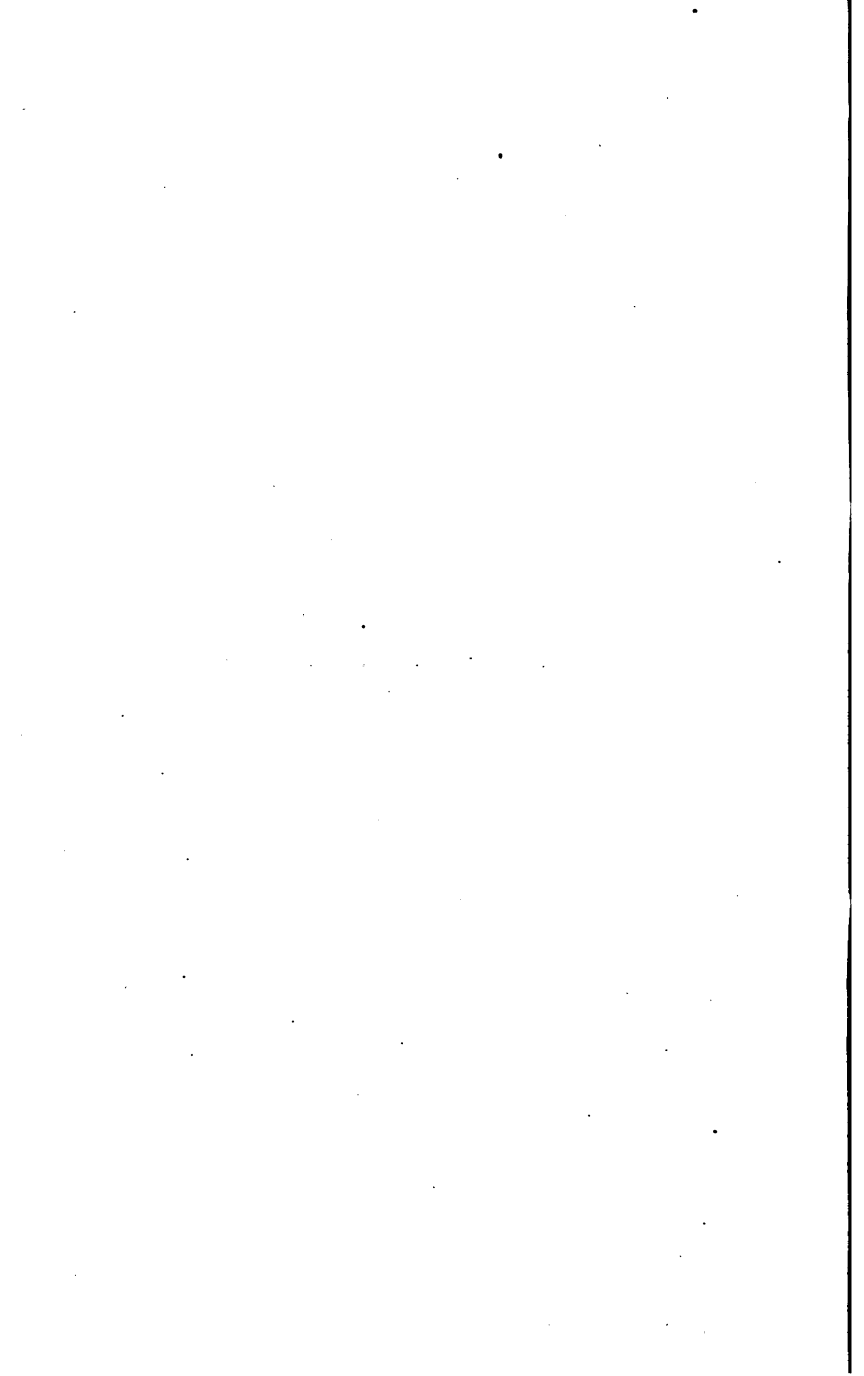
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EXPLANATION OF REFERENCES AND ABBREVIATIONS.

THE numerals refer to articles in this work.

The following abbreviations occur :

abl.	ablative.	n.	neuter.
acc.	accusative.	nom.	nominative.
act.	active.	p.	page.
adv.	adverb.	part.	particle.
conj.	conjunction.	pass.	passive.
dat.	dative.	pers.	person.
f.	feminine.	plur., <i>or</i> pl.	plural.
gen.	genitive.	prep.	preposition.
indef.	indefinite.	rel.	relative.
interrog.	interrogative.	sing.	singular.
m.	masculine.	voc.	vocative.





INTRODUCTORY LATIN BOOK.

1. **LATIN GRAMMAR** treats of the principles of the Latin language.

PART FIRST.

ORTHOGRAPHY.¹

ALPHABET.

2. **THE** Latin alphabet is the same as the English, with the omission of *w*.

3. **Classes of Letters.**—Letters are divided into two classes :

I. *Vowels* a, e, i, o, u, y.

II. *Consonants* :—

1. *Liquids* l, m, n, r.

2. *Spirants* h, s.

3. *Mutes*: 1) *Labials* p, b, f, v.

2) *Palatals* c, g, k, q, j.

3) *Linguals* t, d.

4. *Double Consonants* x, z.

4. **Combinations of Letters.**—We notice here,

1. *Diphthongs*,—combinations of two vowels in one syllable. The most common are *ae*, *oe*, *au*.

2. *Double Consonants*,—*x*=*cs* or *gs* ; *z*=*ds* or *ts*.

3. *Ch*, *ph*, *th*, are best treated, not as combinations of letters, but only as aspirated forms of *c*, *p*, and *t*, as *h* is only a breathing.

¹ Orthography treats of the letters and sounds of the language.

SOUNDS OF LETTERS.

5. Scholars in different countries generally pronounce Latin substantially as they do their own languages. In this country, however, two distinct systems are recognized, generally known as the *English* and the *Continental Method*.¹ For the convenience of the instructor, we add a brief outline of each.

I. ENGLISH METHOD.

1. *Sounds of Vowels.*

6. Vowels generally have their *long* or *short* English sounds.

7. **Long Sound.**—Vowels have their long English sounds—*a* as in *fate*, *e* in *mete*, *i* in *pine*, *o* in *note*, *u* in *tube*, *y* in *type*—in the following situations:

1. In final syllables ending in a vowel:² *se*, *si*, *ser'-vi*, *ser'-vo*, *cor'-nu*, *mi'-sy*.

2. In all syllables before a vowel or diphthong: *de'-us*, *de-o'-rum*, *de'-ae*, *di-e'-i*, *ni'-hi-lum*.³

3. In penultimate⁴ and unaccented syllables, not final, before a single consonant, or a mute with *l* or *r*: *pa'-ter*, *pa'-tres*, *A'-thos*, *O'-thrys*, *do-lo'-ris*. But

1) *A unaccented* has the sound of *a final* in *America*: *men'-sa*.

8. **Short Sound.**—Vowels have the short English sound—*a* as in *fat*, *e* in *met*, *i* in *pin*, *o* in *not*, *u* in *tub*, *y* in *myth*—in the following situations:

¹ Strictly speaking, there is no Continental Method, as every nation on the continent of Europe has its own method.

² Some give to *i* in both syllables of *tibi* and *sibi* the short sound.

³ In these rules, no account is taken of *h*, as that is only a breathing: hence the first *i* in *nihilum* is treated as a vowel before another vowel: for the same reason, *ch*, *ph*, and *th* are treated as single mutes; thus *th* in *Athos* and *Othrys*.

⁴ Penultimate, the last syllable but one.

1. In final syllables ending in a consonant: *a'-mat*, *a'-met*, *rex'-it*, *sol*, *con'-sul*, *Te'-thys*; except *post*, *es final*, and *os final* in plural cases: *res*, *di'-es*, *hos*, *a'-gros*.

2. In all syllables before *x*, or any two consonants except a mute with *l* or *r* (7, 3): *rex'-it*, *bel'-lum*, *rex'-e-runt*, *bel-lo'-rum*.

3. In all accented syllables before one or more consonants, except the penultimate: *dom'-i-nus*, *pat'-ri-bus*. But

1) *A*, *e*, or *o*, before a single consonant (or a mute with *l* or *r*) followed by *e*, *i*, or *y*, before another vowel, has the long sound: *a'-ci-es*, *a'-cri-a*, *me'-re-o*, *do'-ce-o*.

2) *U*, in any syllable not final, before a single consonant, or a mute with *l* or *r*, except *bl*, has the long sound: *Pu'-ni-cus*, *sa-lu'-bri-tas*.

2. Sounds of Diphthongs.

9. *Ae* and *oe* are pronounced like *e*:

1) long: *Cae'-sar* (Ce'-sar), *Oe'-ta* (E'-ta).

2) short: *Daed'-i-lus* (Ded'-a-lus), *Oed'-i-pus*.

Au as in author: *au'-rum*.

Eu . . neuter: *neu'-ter*.¹

EXERCISE I.

Give the sounds of the Vowels and Diphthongs in the following words.

1. Men'-sam,² men'-sas, men'-sis, men'-sae,³ men-sa'-rum.⁴

2. Ho'-ram,⁵ ho'-ras, ho'-ris, ho'-rae,⁶ ho-ra'-rum.⁷ 3. Scho'-la,⁸ scho'-lam, scho'-las, scho'-lis, scho'-lae, scho-la'-rum.

4. Co-ro'-na,⁸ co-ro'-nam, co-ro'-nas, co-ro'-nis, co-ro'-nae.⁹

¹ *Ei* and *oi* are seldom diphthongs; but, when so used, they have the long sound of *i*: *hei*, *cui*.

² 8, 2; 8, 1.

³ 7, 3; 8, 1.

⁴ 7, 3; 7, 3, 1).

⁵ 8, 2; 9; 7, 1.

⁶ 7, 3; 9; 7, 1.

⁷ 7, 3; 9; 7, 1.

⁸ 8, 2; 7, 3; 8, 1.

⁹ 7, 3; 8, 1.

3. *Sounds of Consonants.*

10. The consonants are pronounced in general as in English; but a few directions may aid the learner.

11. **C, G, S, T, and X** are generally pronounced with their ordinary English sounds. Thus,

1. *C* and *g* are *soft* (like *s* and *j*) before *e*, *i*, *y*, *ae*, and *oe*; and *hard* in other situations: *ce'-do* (sedo), *ci'-vis*, *Cy'-rus*, *cae'-do*, *coe'-na*, *a'-ge* (a-je), *a'-gi*; *ca'-do* (ka'do), *co'-go*, *cum*, *Ga'-des*.

2. *S* generally has its regular English sound as in *son*, thus: *sa'-cer*, *so'-ror*, *si'-dus*. But

1) *S* final after *e*, *ae*, *au*, *b*, *m*, *n*, *r*, is pronounced like *z*: *spes*, *praes*, *laus*, *urbs*, *hi'-ems*, *mons*, *pars*.

3. *T* has its regular English sound as in *time*: *ti'-mor*, *to'-tus*.

4. *X* has generally its regular English sound like *ks*: *rex'-i* (rek'-si), *ux'-or* (uk'-sor).

12. **C, S, T, and X—Aspirated.**—Before *i*, preceded by an accented syllable and followed by a vowel, *c*, *s*, *t*, and *x* are aspirated, — *c*, *s*, and *t* taking the sound of *sh*, *x* that of *ksh*: *so'-ci-us* (so'-she-us), *Al'-si-um* (Al'-she-um), *ar'-ti-um* (ar'-she-um); *anx'-i-us* (ank'-she-us). *C* has also the sound of *sh* before *eu* and *yo*, preceded by an accented syllable: *ca-du'-ce-us* (ca-du'-she-us), *Sic'-y-on* (Sish'-e-on).

13. **Silent Consonants.**—An initial consonant, with or without the aspirate *h*, is sometimes silent: *Cne'-us* (Ne'-us).

EXERCISE II.

Give the sounds of the Letters in the following words.

1. *Ci'-vis*,¹ *civ'-i-um*, *civ'-i-bus*. 2. *Car'-men*,² *car'-mi-nis*, *car'-mi-ne*.³ 3. *Rex*,⁴ *re'-gis*,⁵ *re'-gi*, *re'-gum*.⁶ 4. *Ca'-put*,⁷ *cap'-i-tis*, *cap'-i-tum*. 5. *A'-ci-em*,⁸ *a'-ci-e*, *a'-ci-es*.⁹ 6. *Ars*,⁸ *ar'-tis*, *ar'-tes*,⁸ *ar'-ti-um*.⁹

¹ 11, 1 and 2; 7, 3; 8, 1.

² 11, 1; 8, 2; 8, 1.

³ 8, 3; 7, 3; 7, 1.

⁴ 11, 4.

⁵ 11, 1; 7, 3; 8, 1.

⁶ 11, 1, and 3.

⁷ 8, 3, 1); 12; 8, 1.

⁸ 11, 2, 1).

⁹ 12.

II. CONTINENTAL METHOD.¹

1. *Sounds of Vowels.*

14. Each vowel has in the main one uniform sound;² but the length or duration of the sound depends upon the quantity of the vowel. See 20.

The vowel-sounds are as follows:

<i>a</i>	like	<i>ä</i>	in	father:	e.g.,	<i>a'-ra.</i>
<i>e</i>	"	<i>ā</i>	made:	"		<i>ple'-ber.</i>
<i>i</i>	"	<i>ē</i>	me:	"		<i>i'-ri.</i>
<i>o</i>	"	<i>ō</i>	no:	"		<i>o'-ro.</i>
<i>u</i>	"	<i>ô</i>	do:	"		<i>u'-num.</i>
<i>y</i>	"	<i>ē</i>	me;	"		<i>Ny'-sa.</i>

2. *Sounds of Diphthongs.*

15. *Ae* and *oe* like *a* in *made*: e.g., *ae'-tas*, *coe'-lum*.

au " *ou* " *out*: " *au'-rum*.³

3. *Sounds of Consonants.*

16. The pronunciation of the consonants is similar to that of the English method; but it varies somewhat in different countries.

EXERCISE III.

Give the sounds of the Letters in the following words, according to the Continental Method.

1. *Hō'-rā, hō'-rām, hō'-rās, hō'-ris, hō'-rae, hō-rā'-rūm.*
2. *Glō'-rī-ā, glō'-rī-ām, glō'-rī-ae.*
3. *Dō'-nūm, dō'-nī, dō'-*

¹ If the *English Method* is adopted as the standard in the school, this outline of the *Continental Method* should be omitted.

² These sounds sometimes undergo slight modifications in uniting with the various consonants.

³ In other combinations, the two vowels are generally pronounced separately; but *ei* and *eu* occur as diphthongs, with nearly the same sound as in English.

nō, dō'-nă, dō-nō'-rŭm, dō'-nis. 4. Cī'-vis, cī'-vī, cī'-vēm, cī'-vēs, cīv'-ī-ŭm, cīv'-ī-bŭs.

SYLLABLES.

17. In the pronunciation of Latin, every word has as many syllables as it has vowels and diphthongs; thus the Latin words *more*, *vice*, *acute*, and *persuade* are pronounced, not as the same words are in English, but with their vowel-sounds all heard in separate syllables; thus: *mo'-re*, *vi'-ce*, *a-cu'-te*, *per-sua'-de*.

QUANTITY.

20. Syllables are, in quantity or length, either long, short, or common.¹

21. **Long.**—A syllable is long in quantity,

1. If it contains a diphthong: *haec*.

2. If its vowel is followed by *j*, *x*, *z*, or any two consonants, except a mute with *l* or *r*: *rex*, *mons*.

22. **Short.**—A syllable is short if its vowel is followed by another vowel or a diphthong: *dī'-es*, *vi'-ae*, *nī'-hil*.²

23. **Common.**—A syllable is common, if its vowel, naturally³ short, is followed by a mute with *l* or *r*: *a'-gri*.

24. The signs $\bar{}$, $\acute{}$, $\grave{}$, denote respectively that the syllables over which they are placed are long, short, or common: *ā-grō-rŭm*.⁴

¹ Common; i.e., sometimes long, and sometimes short.

² No account is taken of the breathing *h*. See 7, 2, note 3.

³ A vowel is said to be *naturally* short when it is short in its own nature; i.e., in itself, without reference to its position.

⁴ By referring to 14, it will be seen, that, in the Continental Method, *quantity* and *sound* coincide with each other: a vowel long in quantity is long in sound, and a vowel short in quantity is short in sound. But, by referring to 7 and 8, it will be seen, that, in the English Method, the quantity of a vowel does not at all affect its sound, except in determining the accent (26). Hence, in this method, a vowel long in quantity is often short in sound, and a vowel short in quantity is often long in sound. Thus, in *rēx*, *ŭrbs*, *ārs*, *sōl*, the vowels are all long in quantity;

ACCENTUATION.

I. PRIMARY ACCENT.

25. Monosyllables are treated as accented syllables:
mons, nos.

26. Other words are accented as follows:¹

1. *Words of two syllables* — always on the first: *men'-sa.*
2. *Words of more than two syllables* — on the *penult*² if that is long in quantity, otherwise on the *antepenult*:³
ho-nō'-ris, con'-sū-lis.

II. SECONDARY ACCENTS.

27. A second accent is placed on the second or third syllable before the primary accent, — on the second, if that is the first syllable of the word, or is long in quantity; otherwise on the third:
mon'-u-e'-runt, mon'-u-e-ra'-mus, in-stau'-ra-ve'-runt.

28. In the same way, a third accent is placed on the second or third syllable before the second accent: *hon'-o-rif'-i-cen-tis'-sī-mus.*

EXERCISE IV.

Accent and pronounce the following Words.

1. Cōrōnā,³ cōrōnae, cōrōnārūm.⁴
2. Gemmae,⁵ gemmām, gemmārūm.
3. Sāpientiae,⁶ āmicītiaē, justītiaē, glōriaē.⁷

but by 8, 1, they all have the short English sounds: while in *āvě, mǎřě*, the vowels are all short in quantity; but by 7, 1, and 3, they all have the long English sounds. Hence, in pronouncing according to the English Method, determine the place of the accent by the quantity (according to 26), and then determine the sounds of the letters irrespective of quantity (according to 7-12).

¹ In the subsequent pages, the pupil will be expected to accent words in pronunciation according to these rules. The quantity of the penult in words of more than two syllables will therefore be marked (unless determined by 21 and 22), to enable him to ascertain the place of the accent.

² Penult, last syllable but one; antepenult, the last but two.

³ 26, 2; 7, 3, 1).

⁵ 11, 1; 26, 1.

⁷ 11, 1; 8, 3, 1).

⁴ 26, 2; 27.

⁶ 27; 8, 3, 1); 12.

4. Săpientiām, āmicītiām, justītiām, glōriām. 5. Săpientiā, āmicītiā, justītiā, glōriā.

PART SECOND.

ETYMOLOGY.

29. ETYMOLOGY treats of the classification, inflection, and derivation of words.

30. The Parts of Speech¹ are — *Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns, Verbs, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections.*

CHAPTER I.

NOUNS.

31. A Noun, or Substantive, is a name, as of a person, place, or thing: *Cicēro*, Cicero; *Rōma*, Rome; *puer*, boy; *dōmus*, house.

1. A **Proper Noun** is a proper name, as of a person or place: *Cicēro*, *Rōma*.

2. A **Common Noun** is a name common to all the members of a class of objects: *vir*, man; *ēquus*, horse.

32. Nouns have *Gender, Number, Person, and Case.*

GENDER.

33. There are three genders,² — *Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.*

¹ Thus in Latin, as in English, words are divided, according to their use, into eight classes, called *Parts of Speech*.

² In English, *Gender* denotes *sex*. Accordingly, masculine nouns denote *males*; feminine nouns, *females*; and neuter nouns, objects which are *neither male nor female*. In Latin, however, this natural distinction

34. In some nouns, gender is determined by signification; in others, by endings.

35. GENERAL RULES FOR GENDER.

I. MASCULINES.

1. Names of *Males*: *Cicero*; *vir*, man; *rex*, king.

2. Names of *Rivers*, *Winds*, and *Months*: *Rhēnus*, Rhine; *Nōtus*, south wind; *Aprīlis*, April.

II. FEMININE.

1. Names of *Females*: *mulier*, woman; *leaena*, lioness.

2. Names of *Countries*, *Towns*, *Islands*, and *Trees*: *Aegyptus*, Egypt; *Rōma*, Rome; *Dēlos*, Delos; *pīrus*, pear-tree.

PERSON AND NUMBER.

37. The Latin, like the English, has three persons and two numbers. The first person denotes the speaker; the second, the person spoken to; the third, the person spoken of. The singular number denotes one, the plural more than one.

CASES.

38. The Latin has six cases:¹

Names.	English Equivalents.
Nominative,	Nominative.
Genitive,	Possessive, or Objective with <i>of</i> .
Dative,	Objective with <i>to</i> or <i>for</i> .
Accusative,	Objective.
Vocative,	Nominative Independent.
Ablative,	Objective with <i>from</i> , <i>by</i> , <i>in</i> , <i>with</i> .

of gender is applied only to the names of *males* and *females*; while, in all other nouns, gender depends upon an artificial distinction, according to grammatical rules.

¹ The case of a noun shows the relation which that noun sustains to other words; as, *John's book*. Here the *possessive case* (*John's*) shows that John sustains to the book the relation of *possessor*.

1. **Oblique Cases.**—In distinction from the Nominative and Vocative (*casus recti*, right cases), the other cases are called *oblique* (*casus obliqui*).

2. **Case-Endings.**—In form, the several cases are, in general, distinguished from each other by certain terminations called *case-endings*: Nom. *mensa*, Gen. *mensae*, &c.

3. **Cases alike.**—But certain cases are not distinguished in form. Thus,

1) The *Nominative*, *Accusative*, and *Vocative*, in *neuters*, are alike, and in the plural end in *a*.

2) The *Nominative* and *Vocative* are alike in all nouns, except those in *us* of the second declension (45).

3) The *Dative* and *Ablative Plural* are alike.

DECLENSIONS.

39. The formation of the several cases is called *Declension*.

40. **Five Declensions.**—In Latin, there are five declensions, distinguished from each other by the following

Genitive Endings.

Dec. I.	Dec. II.	Dec. III.	Dec. IV.	Dec. V.
ae,	i,	is,	ūs,	ei.¹

41. **Stem and Endings.**—In any noun, of whatever declension,

1. The stem² may be found by dropping the ending of the genitive singular.

2. The several cases may be formed by adding to this stem the case-endings.

¹ See 119, 1.

² The *stem* is the basis of the word, or the part to which the several endings are added to form the various cases. Thus in the forms, *mensā*, *mensae*, *mensām*, *mensis*, &c., given under 42, it will be observed that *mens* remains unchanged; and that, by the addition of the endings, *a*, *ae*, *am*, *is*, &c., to it, the several cases are formed. Here *mens* is the stem; and *a*, *ae*, *am*, *is*, &c., are the case-endings.

FIRST DECLENSION.

42. Nouns of the first declension end in

ă and **ë**, — *feminine*; **ās** and **ēs**, — *masculine*.¹

But pure Latin nouns end only in *a*, and are declined as follows:

SINGULAR.

Nom. mensă,	a table,	ă
Gen. mensae,	of a table,	ae
Dat. mensae,	to, for, a table,	ae
Acc. mensam,	a table,	am
Voc. mensă,	O table,	ă
Ab. mensa,	with, from, by, a table,	â

PLURAL.

Nom. mensae,	tables,	ae
Gen. mensarum,	of tables,	arum
Dat. mensis,	to, for, tables,	is
Acc. mensas,	tables,	as
Voc. mensae,	O tables,	ae
Ab. mensis,	with, from, by, tables,	is.

1. **Case-Endings.** — From an inspection of this example, it will be seen that the several cases are distinguished from each other by the case-endings placed on the right.

2. **Examples for Practice.** — With these endings decline:

Ala, wing; *ăqua*, water; *causa*, cause; *fortăna*, fortune; *porta*, gate; *victăria*, victory.

EXERCISE V. 5 Five fünf

I. Vocabulary.

Amicităă,	ae, ² f. ³	friendship.
Căronă,	ae, f.	crown.

¹ That is, nouns of this declension in *a* and *e* are feminine, and those in *as* and *es* are masculine.

² The ending *ae* is the case-ending of the Genitive: *amicitia*; Gen., *amicitiae*.

³ Gender is indicated in the vocabularies by *m.* for *masculine*, *f.* for *feminine*, and *n.* for *neuter*.

Gemmă	ac, f.	gem.
Glōriă,	ac, f.	glory.
Hōră,	ac, f.	hour.
Justitiă,	ac, f.	justice.
Săpientiă,	ae, f.	wisdom.
Schölă,	ae, f.	school.

II. Translate into English.

1. Corōnă,¹ corōnă, corōnae,² corōnam, coronārum, corōnis, corōnas. 2. Gemmă, gemmă, gemmae, gemmam, gemmārum, gemmis, gemmas. 3. Sapientiă, amicitia, justitiă, gloriă. 4. Sapientiam, amicitiam, justitiam, gloriam. 5. Sapientiă, amicitia, justitiă, gloriă. 6. Scholārum, horārum. 7. Scholis, horis. 8. Scholas, horas.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. Friendship, friendships. 2. Of³ friendship, of friendships. 3. To friendship, to friendships. 4. By friendship, by friendships. 5. Justice, by justice, of justice, to justice. 6. Wisdom, glory. 7. With wisdom, with glory. 8. To wisdom, to glory. 9. Of wisdom, of glory. 10. Of a⁴ crown, of a gem. 11. Crowns, gems. 12. With the⁴ crowns, with the gems. 13. Of crowns, of gems.

¹ As the Latin has no article, a noun may, according to the connection in which it is used, be translated (1) without the article; as, *corōna*, crown; (2) with the indefinite article *a* or *an*; as, *corōna*, a crown; (3) with the definite article *the*; as, *corōna*, the crown.

² When the same Latin form may be found in two or more cases, the pupil is expected to give the meaning for each case. Thus *corōnae* may be in the Genitive or Dative Singular, or in the Nominative or Vocative Plural.

³ The pupil will observe that the English prepositions, *of*, *to*, *by*, may be rendered into Latin by simply changing the ending of the word. Thus *friendship*, *amicitia*; *of friendship*, *amicitiae*.

⁴ The pupil will remember that the English articles, *a*, *an*, and *the*, are not to be rendered into Latin at all. *Crown*, *a crown*, and *the crown*, are all rendered into Latin by the same word.

SECOND DECLENSION.

45. Nouns of the second declension end in

ēr, ir, ūs, os,—*masculine*; **ūm, on,**—*neuter*.

But pure Latin nouns end only in *er, ir, us, um*, and are declined as follows:

Servus, slave. Puer, boy. Ager, field. Templum, temple.

SINGULAR.

N. servūs	puēr	āgēr	templūm
G. servī	puērī	āgrī	templī
D. servō	puērō	āgrō	templō
A. servūm	puērūm	āgrūm	templūm
V. servē	puēr	āgēr	templūm
A. servō	puērō	āgrō	templō

PLURAL.

N. servī	puērī	āgrī	templā
G. servōrum	puērōrum	āgrōrum	templōrum
D. servīs	puērīs	āgrīs	templīs
A. servōs	puērōs	āgrōs	templā
V. servī	puērī	āgrī	templā
A. servīs.	puērīs.	āgrīs.	templīs.

1. **Case-Endings.**—From an inspection of the paradigms, it will be seen that they are declined with the following

Case-endings.

1. ūs. 2. ēr. 3. ūm.

SINGULAR.

N. ūs	— ¹	ūm
G. ī	ī	ī
D. ō	ō	ō
A. ūm	ūm	ūm
V. ē	— ¹	ūm
A. ō	ō	ō

¹ The endings for the Nom. and Voc. Sing. are wanting in nouns in *er*: thus *puer* is the stem without any case-ending; the full form would be *puērūs*.

	PLURAL.	
N. i	ī	ă
G. ōrŭm	ōrŭm	ōrŭm
D. is	īs	īs
A. ōs	ōs	ă
V. i	ī	ă
A. is.	īs.	īs.

2. **Examples for Practice.** — Like *SERVUS*: *annus*, year; *dominus*, master. — Like *PUER*: *gēner*, son-in-law; *sōcer*, father-in-law. — Like *AGER*: *fāber*, artisan; *magister*, master. — Like *TEMPLUM*: *bellum*, war; *regnum*, kingdom.

3. **Paradigms.** — Observe

1) That *puer* differs in declension from *servus* only in dropping the endings *us* and *e* in the Nom. and Voc.: Nom. *puer* for *puērus*, Voc. *puer* for *puēre*.

2) That *ager* differs from *puer* only in dropping *e* before *r*.

3) That *templum*, as a neuter noun, has the Nom., Accus., and Voc. alike, ending in the plural in *a*. See 38, 3.

EXERCISE VI.

I. Vocabulary.

Dōnŭm, i, n.	gift.
Gēnēr, gēnērī, m.	son-in-law.
Lībēr, librī, m.	book.
Ocŭlŭs, i, m.	eye.
Praeceptŭm, i, n.	rule, precept.
Sōcēr, sōcērī, m.	father-in-law.
Tŷrannŭs, i, m.	tyrant.
Verbŭm, i, n.	word.

II. Translate into English.

1. Ocŭlus, ocŭlī, ocŭlo, ocŭlum, ocŭle, oculōrum, ocŭlis, ocŭlos. 2. Socer, socērī, socēro, socērum, socerōrum, socēris, socēros. 3. Servi, tyranni. 4. Puērī, genērī. 5. Agri, libri. 6. Templi, doni. 7. Servo, tyranno. 8. Puērum, genērum. 9. Agrōrum, librōrum. 10. Tempa, dona. 11. Servum, servos. 12. Genērī, generōrum. 13. Agri, agrō-

rum. 14. *Dono, donis.* 15. *Verbum, praeceptum.* 16. *Verbi, praecepti.*

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. The slave, the slaves. 2. For the slave, for the slaves.
3. Of the slave, of the slaves. 4. Of the father-in-law,
of the son-in-law. 5. Of the fathers-in-law, of the sons-in-
law. 6. For the fathers-in-law, for the sons-in-law. 7. The
boy, the field. 8. The boys, the fields. 9. The gift, the
gifts. 10. With the gift, with the gifts. 11. The tyrant,
the boy, the book, the precept. 12. Of the tyrant, of the
boy, of the book, of the precept.

SECOND DECLENSION — CONTINUED.

RULE II. — *Appositives.*

363. An Appositive agrees with its Subject in CASE:¹

Cluilius rex moritur, Cluilius the king dies. Liv. *Urbes Carthago atque Numantia, the cities Carthage and Numantia.* Cic.

I. DIRECTIONS FOR PARSING.

In parsing a Noun, Adjective, or Pronoun,

1. Name the Part of Speech to which it belongs.
2. Decline² it.
3. Give its Gender, Number, Case, &c.
4. Give its Syntax,³ and the Rule for it.

¹ A noun or pronoun used to explain or identify another noun or pronoun, denoting the same person or thing, is called an *appositive*; as, *Cluilius rex*, *Cluilius the king*. Here *rex*, the king, is the appositive, showing the rank or office of *Cluilius*, — *Cluilius the king*. The noun or pronoun to which the appositive is added — *Cluilius* in the example — is called the *subject* of the appositive.

² Adjectives in the Comparative or in the Superlative degree (160) should also be compared (162).

³ By the *Syntax* of a word is meant the Grammatical construction of it. Thus we give the Syntax of *regina*, under the Model, by stating that it is in apposition with its subject, *Artemisia*.

MODEL.

Artēmisiā rēginā, *Artemisia the queen.*

Regina is a noun (31) of the First Declension (42), as it has *ae* in the Genitive Singular (40); STEM, *regin* (41). Singular: *regina, reginae, reginae, reginam, reginā, reginā*. Plural: *reginae, reginārum, reginis, reginas, reginae, reginis*. It is of the Feminine gender, as the names of females are feminine by 35, II. 1. It is in the Nominative Singular, in apposition with its subject *Artemisia*, with which it agrees in case, according to Rule II.: "An Appositive agrees with its Subject in CASE."

EXERCISE VII.

I. Vocabulary.

Caiūs, ii, m.	<i>Caius</i> , a proper name.
Filiā, ae, f.	<i>daughter</i> .
Hastā, ae, f.	<i>spear</i> .
Pisistrātūs, i, m.	<i>Pisistratus</i> , Tyrant of Athens.
Rāmūs, i, m.	<i>branch</i> .
Rēginā, ae, f.	<i>queen</i> .
Tulliā, ae, f.	<i>Tullia</i> , a proper name.
Victōria, ae, f.	<i>Victoria</i> , Queen of England.

II. Translate into English.

1. Ramus, hastā. 2. Rami, hastae. 3. Ramo, hastae. 4. Ramum, hastam. 5. Ramo, hastā. 6. Ramōrum, hastārum. 7. Ramis, hastis. 8. Ramos, hastas. 9. Tyranni, tyrannōrum. 10. Verbum, verba. 11. Verbo, verbis. 12. Templum, templa. 13. Templi, templōrum. 14. Pisistrātus tyrannus.¹ 15. Pisistrāti tyranni. 16. Pisistrāto tyranno. 17. Tulliā filiā. 18. Tulliae filiae. 19. Tulliam filiam.

II. Translate into Latin.

1. The tyrant, the crown. 2. The tyrants, the crowns.

¹ *Tyrannus* is an appositive, in the Nominative, in agreement with its subject, *Pisistrātus*, according to Rule II. 363.

3. Of the tyrant, of the crown. 4. Of the tyrants, of the crowns. 5. To the tyrant, to the crown. 6. To the tyrants, to the crowns. 7. The book, the books. 8. With the book, with the books. 9. Of Pisistratus, for Pisistratus. 10. Of the queen, for the queen. 11. Caius the slave.¹ 12. Of Caius the slave. 13. For Caius the slave. 14. Victoria the queen. 15. For Victoria the queen. 16. Of Victoria the queen.

THIRD DECLENSION.

48. Nouns of the third declension end in

a, e, i, o, y, c, l, n, r, s, t, x.

I. MASCULINE ENDINGS:²

o, or, os, er, es *increasing in the genitive.*

II. FEMININE ENDINGS:

as, is, ys, x, es *not increasing in the genitive; s preceded by a consonant.*

III. NEUTER ENDINGS:

a, e, i, y, c, l, n, t, ar, ur, us.

49. Nouns of this declension may be divided into two classes:

I. Nouns which have a case-ending in the Nominative Singular. These all end in *e, s, or x.*

II. Nouns which have no case-ending in the Nominative Singular.

In Class II., the Nom. Sing. is either the same as the stem, or is formed from it by dropping or changing one or more letters of the stem: *consul*, Gen. *consūlis*; stem, *consul*, a consul: *leo*, *leōnis*; stem, *leon* (Nom. drops *n*), lion: *carmen*, *carmīnis*; stem, *carmīn* (Nom. changes *in* to *en*), song.

¹ See Rule II. 363.

² That is, nouns with these endings are masculine.

50. CLASS I.—WITH NOMINATIVE ENDING.

I. Nouns in **es, is, s** *impure*,¹ and **x**:—*with stem unchanged in Nominative.*

Nubes, <i>f.</i> cloud.	Avis, <i>f.</i> bird.	Urbs, <i>f.</i> city.	Rex, <i>m.</i> king.
SINGULAR.			
N. nubēs	avis	urbs	rex ²
G. nubīs	avis	urbīs	rēgis
D. nubī	avī	urbī	regī
A. nubēm	avēm	urbēm	regēm
V. nubēs	avis	urbs	rex
A. nubē	avē	urbē	regē

PLURAL.			
N. nubēs	avēs	urbēs	regēs
G. nubium	avium	urbium	regum
D. nubibus	avibus	urbibus	regibus
A. nubēs	avēs	urbēs	regēs
V. nubēs	avēs	urbēs	regēs
A. nubibus.	avibus.	urbibus.	regibus.

II. Nouns in **es, is, s** *impure*, and **x**:—*with stem changed in Nominative.*

Miles, <i>m.</i> soldier.	Lapis, <i>m.</i> stone.	Ars, <i>f.</i> art.	Judex, <i>m.</i> and <i>f.</i> judge.
SINGULAR.			
N. milēs	lapis	ars	jūdex ²
G. militīs	lapidīs	artīs	judicīs
D. militī	lapidī	artī	judicī
A. militēm	lapidēm	artēm	judicēm
V. milēs	lapis	ars	judex
A. militē	lapidē	artē	judicē
PLURAL.			
N. milites	lapidēs	artēs	judicēs
G. militum	lapidum	artium	judicium

¹ *Impure*; i.e., preceded by a consonant.

² X in rex = *gs*; *g* belonging to the stem, and *s* being the Nom. ending: but in judex, x = *cs*; *c* belonging to the stem, and *s* being the Nom. ending.

D. milit ib us	lapid ib us	art ib us	judic ib us
A. milit ēs	lapid ēs	art ēs	judic ēs
V. milit ēs	lapid ēs	art ēs	judic ēs
A. milit ib us.	lapid ib us.	art ib us.	judic ib us.

III. Nouns in **as, os, us**, and **e**:—*those in as, os, and us with stem changed, those in e with stem unchanged.*

Civitas, <i>f.</i>	Nepos, <i>m.</i>	Virtus, <i>f.</i>	Mare, <i>n.</i>
<i>state.</i>	<i>grandson.</i>	<i>virtue.</i>	<i>sea.</i>

SINGULAR.

N. civit ās	nep ōs	virt ūs	mār ē
G. civitat is	nepōt is	virtūt is	mar is
D. civitat i	nepōt i	virtūt i	mar i
A. civitat em	nepōt em	virtūt em	mar ē
V. civit ās	nep ōs	virt ūs	mar ē
A. civitat ē	nepōt ē	virtūt ē	mar i ²

PLURAL.

N. civitat ēs	nepōt ēs	virtūt ēs	mar ia
G. civitat ium ¹	nepōt um	virtūt um	mar ium
D. civitat ibus	nepōt ibus	virtūt ibus	mar ibus
A. civitat ēs	nepōt ēs	virtūt ēs	mar ia
V. civitat ēs	nepōt ēs	virtūt ēs	mar ia
A. civitat ibus .	nepōt ibus .	virtūt ibus .	mar ibus .

51. CLASS II.—WITHOUT NOMINATIVE ENDING.

I. Nouns in **l** and **r**:—*with stem unchanged in Nominative.*

Sol, <i>m.</i>	Consul, <i>m.</i>	Passer, <i>m.</i>	Vultur, <i>m.</i>
<i>sun.</i>	<i>consul.</i>	<i>sparrow.</i>	<i>vulture.</i>

SINGULAR.

N. sol	consul	passer	vultur
G. sol is	consul is	passer is	vultur is
D. sol i	consul i	passer i	vultur i
A. sol em	consul em	passer em	vultur em
V. sol	consul	passer	vultur
A. sol ē	consul ē	passer ē	vultur ē

PLURAL.

N. sol ēs	consul ēs	passer ēs	vultur ēs
G.	consul um	passer um	vultur um
D. sol ibus	consul ibus	passer ibus	vultur ibus

¹ Sometimes civitatum.

² Sometimes mare in poetry.

A. sölēs	consülēs	passērēs	vultūrēs
V. sölēs	consülēs	passērēs	vultūrēs
A. sölibūs.	consulibūs.	passeribūs.	vulturibūs.

II. Nouns in **o** and **r**:—*with stem changed in Nominative.*

Leo, <i>m.</i> <i>lion.</i>	Virgo, <i>f.</i> <i>maiden.</i>	Pater, <i>m.</i> <i>father.</i>	Pastor, <i>m.</i> <i>shepherd.</i>
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SINGULAR.

N. leo	virgo	pätër	pastör
G. leönīs	virginīs	pät̃rīs	pastörīs
D. leönī	virginī	pat̃rī	pastörī
A. leönēm	virginēm	patrēm	pastörēm
V. leo	virgo	patër	pastör
A. leönē	virginē	patrē	pastörē

PLURAL.

N. leönēs	virginēs	patrēs	pastörēs
G. leönūm	virginūm	patrūm	pastörūm
D. leonibūs	virginibūs	patribūs	pastörībūs
A. leönēs	virginēs	patrēs	pastörēs
V. leönēs	virginēs	patrēs	pastörēs
A. leonibūs.	virginibūs.	patribūs.	pastörībūs.

III. Nouns in **en**, **us**, and **ut**:—*with stem changed in Nominative.*

Carmen, <i>n.</i> <i>song.</i>	Opus, <i>n.</i> <i>work.</i>	Corpus, <i>n.</i> <i>body.</i>	Capüt, <i>n.</i> <i>head.</i>
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SINGULAR.

N. carmēn	öpüs	corpüs	cäpüt
G. carminīs	opērīs	corpörīs	capitīs
D. carminī	opērī	corpörī	capitī
A. carmēn	opüs	corpüs	capüt
V. carmēn	opüs	corpüs	capüt
A. carminē	opērē	corpörē	capitē

PLURAL.

N. carminā	opērā	corpörā	capitā
G. carminūm	opērūm	corpörūm	capitūm
D. carminibūs	operibūs	corporibūs	capitibūs
A. carminā	opērā	corpörā	capitā
V. carminā	opērā	corpörā	capitā
A. carminibūs.	operibūs.	corporibūs.	capitibūs.

52. Case-Endings.—From an inspection of the paradigms, it will be seen,

1. That the nouns belonging to Class II. differ from those of Class I. only in taking no case-ending in the Nominative and Vocative Singular.

2. That all nouns of both classes are declined with the following

Case-Endings.

SINGULAR.

Masc. and Fem.	Neuter.
<i>Nom.</i> s ¹ (es, is) ——— ²	ě ——— ³
<i>Gen.</i> is	is
<i>Dat.</i> i	i
<i>Acc.</i> ěm (im) ³	like Nom.
<i>Voc.</i> like Nom.	“ “
<i>Abl.</i> ě, i	ě, i

PLURAL.

Masc. and Fem.	Neuter.
<i>Nom.</i> ěs	ǎ, iǎ
<i>Gen.</i> ům, iům	ům, iům
<i>Dat.</i> ibůs	ibůs
<i>Acc.</i> ěs	ǎ, iǎ
<i>Voc.</i> ěs	ǎ, iǎ
<i>Abl.</i> ibůs.	ibůs.

53. Declension.—To apply these endings in declension, we must know, besides the Nominative Singular,

1. *The Gender*, as that shows which set of endings must be used.

2. *The Genitive Singular* (or some oblique case), as that contains the *stem* (41) to which these endings must be added.

¹ In nouns in *x* (= *cs* or *gs*), *s* is the case-ending, and the *c* or *g* belongs to the stem.

² The dash here implies that the case-ending is sometimes wanting, as in all nouns of Class II.

³ The enclosed endings are less common than the others.

54. EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE:

Class I.

Rūpes,	Gen. rupis, f.	rock;	hospes,	Gen. hospītis, m.	guest.
vestis,	vestis, f.	garment;	cuspis,	cuspidis, f.	spear.
trabs,	trābis, f.	beam;	mons,	montis, m.	mountain.
lex,	lēgis, f.	law;	āpex,	apīcis, m.	summit.
libertas,	libertātis, f.	liberty;	sālus,	salūtis, f.	safety.
sedile,	sedilis, n.	seat;			

Class II.

Exsul,	Gen. exsulis, m. and f.	exile;	dōlor,	Gen. dolōris, m.	pain.
actio,	actiōnis, f.	action;	imāgo,	imaginis, f.	image.
anser,	ansēris, m.	goose;	frāter,	fratris, m.	brother.
nōmen,	nomīnis, n.	name;	tempus,	tempōris, n.	time.

RULE XVI.—Genitive.

395. Any Noun, not an Appositive, qualifying the meaning of another noun, is put in the Genitive:¹

Cātōnis orātiōnes, *Cato's orations*. *Cic. Castra hostium*, *the camp of the enemy*. *Liv. Mors Hāmilcāris*, *the death of Hamilcar*. *Liv.*

MODEL FOR PARSING.

Cātōnis orātiōnēs, *Cato's orations*.

Cātōnis is a proper noun, as it is the name of a person (31, 1). It is of the Third Declension, as it has *is* in the Genitive Singular (40); of Class II., as it has no Nominative Ending (49, II. and 51, II.): STEM, *Cātōn* (41); Nom. *Cato* (*n* dropped, 49, II.). Singu-

¹ The Appositive (363, p. 15) and this qualifying Genitive resemble each other in the fact that they both qualify the meaning of another noun: *Cluilius rex*, *Cluilius the king*; *Cātōnis oratiōnes*, *Cato's orations*, or the orations of Cato. Here the Appositive *rex* qualifies, or limits, the meaning of *Cluilius* by showing *what* Cluilius is meant, — *Cluilius the king*. In a similar manner, the Genitive *Cātōnis* qualifies, or limits, the meaning of *oratiōnes* by showing *what* orations are meant, — *the orations of Cato*. Yet the Appositive and the Genitive are readily distinguished by the fact that the former qualifies a noun denoting the *same* person or

lar:¹ *Cato, Catōnis, Catōni, Catōnem, Cato, Catōne*. It is of the Masculine gender, as the names of males are masculine by 35, I. 1. It is in the Genitive Singular, depending upon *orātiōnes*, according to Rule XVI.: "Any noun, not an Appositive, qualifying the meaning of another noun, is put in the Genitive."

THIRD DECLENSION — CONTINUED. — CLASS I.²

EXERCISE VIII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

<i>Civīs, civīs, m. and f.</i>	<i>citizen.</i>
<i>Lex, lēgis, f.</i>	<i>law.</i>
<i>Mors, mortīs, f.</i>	<i>death.</i>
<i>Pax, pācis, f.</i>	<i>peace.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. *Nubis, nubium.* 2. *Nubem, nubes.* 3. *Avis, aves.*
4. *Avi, avībus.* 5. *Urbs, urbes.* 6. *Urbi, urbibus.* 7. *Rex, reges.*
8. *Regis, regum.* 9. *Nubēs, milēs.* 10. *Nubis, militis.*
11. *Nubem, militem.* 12. *Rex, judex.* 13. *Regis, judicis.*
14. *Reges, judices.* 15. *Civitas, civitates.*
16. *Virtus, virtutes.* 17. *Mors regis.*³ 18. *Morte regis.*
19. *Mortes regum.* 20. *Virtus judicis.* 21. *Pacis gloriā.*

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. The citizen, to the citizen, of the citizen, of citizens, for citizens.
2. A cloud, clouds, of a cloud, of clouds, with a cloud, with clouds.
3. A king, a law.
4. Kings, laws.

thing as itself, while the Genitive qualifies a noun denoting a *different* person or thing. Thus, in the examples above, *Cluilius* and the Appositive *rex* denote the *same* person; while *oratiōnes* and the Genitive *Catōnis* denote entirely *different* objects.

¹ As *Cato* is the name of a person, the Plural is seldom used.

² This exercise furnishes practice in the declension of nouns belonging to Class I. of the Third Declension. See 50.

³ *Regis* is in the Genitive, and qualifies the meaning of *mors*, according to Rule XVI. 395.

5. Of the king, of the law. 6. Of the kings, of the laws.
 7. To the king, to the law. 8. To the kings, to the laws.
 9. The law of the state.¹ 10. The laws of the state.

†

THIRD DECLENSION — CONTINUED. — CLASS II.
 PREPOSITIONS.

RULE XXXII. — Cases with Prepositions.

432. The Accusative and Ablative may be used with Prepositions.²

Ad āmicum scripsi, I have written to a friend. Cic. In cūriam, into the senate-house. Liv. In Itāliā,³ in Italy. Nep. Pro castris, before the camp.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

Ad āmicūm, To a friend.

Amicum is a noun (31) of the Second Declension (45), as it has *i* in the Genitive Singular (40); STEM, *amīc* (41). Singular: *amicus*, *amīci*, *amīco*, *amicum*, *amīce*, *amīco*. Plural: *amīci*, *amicōrum*, *amicis*, *amicos*, *amīci*, *amicis*. It is of the Masculine gender by 45, is in the Accusative Singular, and is used with the preposition *ad*, according to Rule XXXII: "The Accusative and Ablative may be used with Prepositions." The Accusative is used with *ad*.

¹ The Latin word for *of the state* will be in the Genitive, according to Rule XVI. 395.

² The Preposition is the part of speech which shows the relations of objects to each other: *in Italia esse*, to be in Italy; *ante me*, before me. Here *in* and *ante* are prepositions. In the Vocabularies, each preposition, as it occurs, will be marked as such; and the case which may be used with it will be specified. It has not been thought advisable at this early stage of the course to burden the memory of the learner with a list of prepositions and their cases.

³ Here the Ablative *Italia* is used with *in*; though, in the second example, the Accusative *curiam* is used with the same preposition. The rule is, that the Latin preposition *in* is used with the Accusative when it means *into*, and with the Ablative when it means *in*.

EXERCISE IX.

I. Vocabulary.

Ad, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	<i>to, towards.</i>
Cicērō, Cicērōnis, <i>m.</i>	<i>Cicero, the Roman orator.</i>
Consūl, consūlis, <i>m.</i>	<i>consul.¹</i>
Contrā, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	<i>against, contrary to.</i>
Exsūl, exsūlis, <i>m. and f.</i>	<i>exile.</i>
Frāter, frātrīs, <i>m.</i>	<i>brother.</i>
Nōmēn, nōmīnis, <i>n.</i>	<i>name.</i>
Orātiō, orātiōnis, <i>f.</i>	<i>oration, speech.</i>
Orātōr, orātōris, <i>m.</i>	<i>orator.</i>
Victōr, victōris, <i>m.</i>	<i>victor, conqueror.</i>

II. Translate into English.

1. Leo, leōnis, leōnes. 2. Virgo, virgīnis, virgīnes. 3. Solis, solem, soles. 4. Consūlis, consūlem, consūles. 5. Solibus, consulibus. 6. Passēris, vultūris. 7. Passerum, vulturum. 8. Patri, pastōri. 9. Patres, pastōres. 10. Carmen, carmīna. 11. Caput, capīta. 12. Opēris, corpōris. 13. Cicērōnis² oratio. 14. Cicērōnis oratiōnes. 15. Oratiōne consūlis. 16. Ad gloriā.³ 17. Contra regem.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. The exile, the exiles. 2. For the exile, for the exiles. 3. Of an exile, of the exiles. 4. The shepherd, the orator. 5. Of shepherds, of orators. 6. Shepherds, orators. 7. Of a shepherd, of an orator. 8. A song, a name. 9. Songs,

¹ The *consuls* were joint presidents of the Roman commonwealth. They were elected annually, and were two in number.

² See Rule XVI. 395, and Model.

³ The Accusative *gloriā* is here used with the preposition *ad*, according to Rule XXXII. 432.

names. 10. Of songs, of names. 11. Father, brother. 12. To¹ the father, to the brother. 13. Contrary to the law.² 14. Contrary to the laws of the state.

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FOURTH DECLENSION.

116. Nouns of the fourth declension end in

us, — *masculine*; **u**, — *neuter*.

They are declined as follows:

Fructus, <i>fruit</i> .	Cornu, <i>horn</i> .	Case-Endings.	
SINGULAR.			
N. fruct ūs	corn ū	ūs	ū
G. fruct ūs	corn ūs	ūs	ūs
D. fruct ui	corn ū	ui	ū
A. fruct um	corn ū	um	ū
V. fruct ūs	corn ū	ūs	ū
A. fruct ū	corn ū	ū	ū
PLURAL.			
N. fruct ūs	corn uū	ūs	uū
G. fruct uūm	corn uūm	uūm	uūm
D. fruct ibūs	corn ibūs	ibūs (ūbūs)	ibūs (ūbūs)
A. fruct ūs	corn uū	ūs	uū
V. fruct ūs	corn uū	ūs	uū
A. fruct ibūs .	corn ibūs .	ibūs (ūbūs).	ibūs (ūbūs).

1. **Case-Endings.**—Nouns of this declension are declined with the case-endings placed on the right.

2. **Examples for Practice.**—*Cantus* song; *currus*, chariot; *cursus*, course; *versus*, verse; *gēnu*, knee.

¹ To should still be regarded as a sign of the Dative, though it may sometimes be rendered by the preposition *ad*.

² See Rule XXXII. 432. The words *contrary to* are to be rendered by a single Latin preposition.

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EXERCISE X.

I. Vocabulary.

Adventūs, ūs, m.	arrival, approach.
Antē, <i>prep.</i> with acc.	before.
Caesār, Caesāris, m.	Caesar, a Roman surname.
Cantūs, ūs, m.	singing, song.
Conspectūs, ūs, m.	sight, presence.
Exercitūs, ūs, m.	army.
Hostīs, hostīs, m. and f.	enemy.
Impētūs, ūs, m.	attack.
In, <i>prep.</i>	into with acc., in with abl.
Luscīniā, ae, f.	nightingale.
Occāsūs, ūs, m.	the setting, as of the sun.
Post, <i>prep.</i> with acc.	after.
Ver, vēris, n.	spring.

II. Translate into English.

1. Fructus, cantus. 2. Fructibus, cantibus. 3. Cantus lusciniac.¹ 4. Cantu lusciniac. 5. Cantibus lusciniarum. 6. Adventus veris. 7. Post adventum² veris.¹ 8. Solis occāsus. 9. Post solis occāsum. 10. Caesāris adventu. 11. Ante adventum Caesāris. 12. Impētus hostium. 13. Impētu hostium. 14. In conspectu exercitus.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. The army, the armies. 2. For the army, for the armies. 3. Of the army, of the armies. 4. The arrival of the army. 5. Before the arrival of the army. 6. After³

¹ Genitive, according to Rule XVI. See p. 22.

² Used with *post*, according to Rule XXXII. See p. 24.

³ See Rule XXXII. 432, p. 24. The pupil will remember that the English prepositions, *to*, *for*, *with*, *from*, *by*, are generally rendered into Latin by merely putting the noun in the proper case, i.e. in the Dative for *to* or *for*, and in the Ablative for *with*, *from*, *by*. Other English prepositions, *before*, *after*, *behind*, *between*, etc., are rendered into Latin by corresponding Latin prepositions.

the arrival of the consul. 7. The singing of the night-
ingale. 8. After the setting of the sun. 9. Before the
attack of the enemy. 10. After the attack of the enemy.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

119. Nouns of the fifth declension end in **es**, — *feminine*,
and are declined as follows :

Dies, <i>day</i> . ¹	Res, <i>thing</i> .	Case-Endings.
SINGULAR.		
N. diēs	rēs	ēs
G. diēi	rēi	cī
D. diēi	rēi	cī
A. diēm	rēm	ēm
V. diēs	rēs	ēs
A. diē	rē	ē
PLURAL.		
N. diēs	rēs	ēs
G. diērūm	rērūm	ērūm
D. diēbūs	rēbūs	ēbūs
A. diēs	rēs	ēs
V. diēs	rēs	ēs
A. diēbūs.	rēbūs.	ēbūs.

1. **Case-Endings.**—Nouns of this declension are declined with the case-endings placed on the right.

E in *ei* is generally short when preceded by a consonant, otherwise long.

2. **Examples for Practice.**²—*Acies*, battle-array; *effigies*, effigy; *facies*, face; *series*, series; *species*, form; *spes*, hope.

¹ *Dies*, day, is an exception in Gender, as it is generally *masculine*, though sometimes *feminine* in the singular.

² Nouns of this declension, except *dies* and *res*, want, in the Plural, the Genitive, Dative, and Ablative. These cases must, therefore, be omitted in declining these examples.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE FIVE DECLENSIONS.

121. Case-Endings of Latin nouns.¹

SINGULAR.								
Dec. I.	Dec. II.		Dec. III.		Dec. IV.		D. V.	
Fem.	Masc.	Neut.	M. & F.	Neut.	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.	
N. ā	ūs — ²	ūm	s (es, is) ³	— ē —	ūs	ū	ēs	
G. ae	i	i	is	is	ūs	ūs	ēi	
D. ae	ō	ō	i	i	ui	ū	ēi	
A. ām	ūm	ūm	ēm (im)	like nom.	ūm	ū	ēm	
V. ā	ē —	ūm	like nom.	like nom.	ūs	ū	ēs	
A. ā	ō	ō	ē (i)	ē (i)	ū	ū	ē	
PLURAL.								
N. ae	i	ā	ēs	ā (iā)	ūs	uā	ēs	
G. ārum	ōrum	ōrum	ūm (iūm)	ūm (iūm)	uūm	uūm	ērūm	
D. is	is	is	ibūs	ibūs	ibūs (ūbūs)	ibūs (ūbūs)	ēbūs	
A. ās	ōs	ā	ēs	ā (iā)	ūs	uā	ēs	
V. ae	i	ā	ēs	ā (iā)	ūs	uā	ēs	
A. is.	is	is.	ibūs	ibūs.	ibūs (ūbūs)	ibūs (ūbūs).	ēbūs	

EXERCISE XI.

I. Vocabulary.

Acīēs, āciēi, f.	battle-array, army.
Amicūs, i, m.	friend.
Cībūs, i, m.	food.
Dē, prep. with abl.	concerning.
Diēs, diēi, m. and f.	day.
Fāciēs, fāciēi, f.	face, appearance.
Nūmērūs, i, m.	number, quantity.
Rēs, rei, f.	thing, affair.
Spēcīēs, spēcīēi, f.	appearance.
Spēs, spēi, f.	hope.
Victōriā, ae, f.	victory.

¹ This table presents the endings of all nouns in the Latin language, except a few derived from the Greek.

² The dash denotes that the case-ending is sometimes wanting: *er* and *ir* in Dec. II., it will be remembered, are not case-endings, but parts of the stem (45, 1).

³ The enclosed endings are less common than the others.

X

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Diēi, diērum, diēbus. 2. Aciēi, aciem, acie. 3. Diem, speciem. 4. Die, specie. 5. Res, spes. 6. Rei, spei. 7. Victoriae spes. 8. Victoriae spe. 9. Diēi horae. 10. Numērus diērum. 11. Gloria, cibus, nubes, cantus, facies. 12. Glorīae, cibi, nubis, cantus, faciēi. 13. Gloriam, cibum, nubem, cantum, faciem.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. A day, days. 2. Of the day, of the days. 3. For the day, for the days. 4. The thing, the things. 5. With the thing, with the things. 6. Concerning the thing, concerning the things. 7. Of the thing, of the things. 8. Concerning the battle-array. 9. Wisdom, friend, citizen, fruit, hope. 10. For wisdom, for a citizen, for hope.

CHAPTER II.

ADJECTIVES.

146. The adjective is that part of speech which is used to qualify nouns: *bōnus*, good; *magnus*, great.

The form of the adjective in Latin depends in part upon the gender of the noun which it qualifies; *bonus puer*, a good boy; *bona puella*, a good girl; *bonum tectum*, a good house. Thus *bonus* is the form of the adjective when used with masculine nouns, *bona* with feminine, and *bonum* with neuter.

147. Some adjectives are partly of the first declension and partly of the second, while all the rest are entirely of the third declension.

I. FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

148. Adjectives of this class have in the nominative singular the endings:

Masc., Dec. II.

Fem., Dec. I.

Neut., Dec. II.

us —¹,

a,

um.

They are declined as follows:

Bonus, good.

SINGULAR.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> bōnūs	bōnā	bōnūm
<i>Gen.</i> bonī	bonae	bonī
<i>Dat.</i> bonō	bonae	bonō
<i>Acc.</i> bōnūm	bōnām	bōnūm
<i>Voc.</i> bonē	bonā	bōnūm
<i>Abl.</i> bonō	bonā	bonō ;

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i> bonī	bonae	bonā
<i>Gen.</i> bonōrūm	bonārūm	bonōrūm
<i>Dat.</i> bonīs	bonīs	bonīs
<i>Acc.</i> bonōs	bonās	bonā
<i>Voc.</i> bonī	bonae	bonā
<i>Abl.</i> bonīs	bonīs	bonīs.

Liber, free.

SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i> libēr	libērā	libērūm
<i>Gen.</i> libērī	libērae	libērī
<i>Dat.</i> libērō	libērae	libērō
<i>Acc.</i> libērūm	libērām	libērūm
<i>Voc.</i> libēr	libērā	libērūm
<i>Abl.</i> libērō	libērā	libērō ;

PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i> libērī	libērae	libērā
<i>Gen.</i> libērōrūm	libērārūm	libērōrūm
<i>Dat.</i> libērīs	libērīs	libērīs
<i>Acc.</i> libērōs	libērās	libērā
<i>Voc.</i> libērī	libērae	libērā
<i>Abl.</i> libērīs	libērīs	libērīs.

¹ The dash indicates that the ending is sometimes wanting. See 45, 1.

Aeger, sick.

SINGULAR.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	aegēr	aegrā	aegrūm
<i>Gen.</i>	aegrī	aegrāe	aegrī
<i>Dat.</i>	aegrō	aegrāe	aegrō
<i>Acc.</i>	aegrūm	aegrām	aegrūm
<i>Voc.</i>	aeger	aegrā	aegrūm
<i>Abl.</i>	aegrō	aegrā	aegrō ;

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	aegrī	aegrāe	aegrā
<i>Gen.</i>	aegrōrūm	aegrārūm	aegrōrūm
<i>Dat.</i>	aegrīs	aegrīs	aegrīs
<i>Acc.</i>	aegrōs	aegrās	aegrā
<i>Voc.</i>	aegrī	aegrāe	aegrā
<i>Abl.</i>	aegrīs	aegrīs	aegrīs.

1. *Bonus* is declined in the *Masc.* like *servus* of Dec. II. (45), in the *Fem.* like *mensa* of Dec. I. (42), and in the *Neut.* like *templum* of Dec. II. (45).

2. *Liber* differs in declension from *bonus* only in dropping *us* and *e* in the *Nom.* and *Voc.* (45, 3, 1). *Aeger* differs from *liber* only in dropping *e* before *r* (45, 3, 2).

3. Most adjectives in *er* are declined like *aeger*.

RULE XXXIII. — Agreement of Adjectives.

438. An Adjective agrees with its Noun in GENDER, NUMBER, and CASE:

*Fortūna caeca est, Fortune is blind.*¹ *Cic. Vērae amicitiae, true friendships. Cic. Māgister optimus, the best teacher. Cic.*

¹ Here the adjective *caeca* is in the feminine gender, in the singular number, and in the nominative case, to agree with *fortūna*. It is declined like *BONUS*: *caecus, caeca, caecum*.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

Verae amicitiae, True friendships.

Verae is an adjective (146) of the First and Second Declensions (147): STEM, *ver* (41, 148, 1). Singular: N. *verus, verā, verum*; G. *verī, verae, verī*; D. *vero, verae, vero*; A. *verum, veram, verum*; V. *vere, verā, verum*; A. *vero, verā, vero*. Plural: N. *verī, verae, vera*; G. *verōrum, verārum, verōrum*; D. *veris, veris, veris*; A. *veros, veras, vera*; V. *verī, verae, vera*; A. *veris, veris, veris*. It is in the Nominative Plural Feminine, and agrees with its noun *amicitiae*, according to Rule XXXIII: "An Adjective agrees with its Noun in GENDER, NUMBER, and CASE."

EXERCISE XII.



I. Vocabulary.

Annūlus, ī, m.	ring.
Aureūs, ā, ūm, ¹	golden.
Beātūs, ā, ūm,	happy, blessed.
Bōnūs, ā, ūm,	good.
Egrēgiūs, ā, ūm,	distinguished.
Fidūs, ā, ūm,	faithful.
Grātūs, ā, ūm,	acceptable, pleasing.
Magnūs, ā, ūm,	great.
Multūs, ā, ūm,	much, many.
Puellā, ae, f.	girl.
Pulchēr, pulchrā, pulchrūm,	beautiful.
Rēginā, ae, f.	queen.
Rēgnūm, ī, n.	kingdom.
Vērūs, ā, ūm,	true.
Vitā, ae, f.	life.

¹ The endings *a* and *um* belong respectively to the feminine and to the neuter. Thus *aureus, aurea, aureum*, like *bonus*, 148.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Amicus fidus.¹ 2. Amici fidi. 3. Amico fido. 4. Amicum fidum. 5. Amice fide. 6. Amicorum fidorum. 7. Amicis fidis. 8. Amicos fidos. 9. Corōnă aureă. 10. Corōnae aureae. 11. Corōnam auream. 12. Corōnă aureă. 13. Coronarum aurearum. 14. Corōnis aureis. 15. Corōnas aureas. 16. Donum gratum. 17. Doni grati. 18. Dono grato. 19. Dona grata. 20. Donorum gratorum. 21. Donis gratis. 22. Ager pulcher. 23. Puellă pulchră. 24. Donum pulchrum. 25. Agri pulchri. 26. Puellae pulchrae. 27. Dona pulchra. 28. Beătă vită. 29. Aureus annulus. 30. Aurei annuli. 31. Magnă gloriă. 32. Egrediă victoriă.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. A true² friend. 2. The true² friends. 3. For a true friend. 4. For true friends. 5. Of the true friend. 6. Of true friends. 7. True glory. 8. With true glory. 9. Of true glory. 10. An acceptable word. 11. Acceptable words. 12. With acceptable words. 13. Of acceptable words. 14. A beautiful book. 15. The beautiful books. 16. With a beautiful book. 17. Of beautiful books. 18. The beautiful queen. 19. The crown of the beautiful queen. 20. The beautiful crown of the queen. 21. A good king, a good queen, a good kingdom. 22. The brothers of the good king.

¹ In Latin the adjective generally follows its noun, as in this example; though sometimes it precedes it, as in English. When emphatic, the adjective is placed before its noun; as, *Verae amicitiae*, true friendships. *Fidus* agrees with *amicus*, according to Rule XXXIII.

² Be sure and put the adjective in the right form to agree with its noun, according to Rule XXXIII.

II. ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

150. Adjectives of the third declension may be divided into three classes :

I. Those which have in the nominative singular three different forms, — one for each gender.

II. Those which have two forms, — the masculine and feminine being the same.

III. Those which have but one form, — the same for all genders.

151. I. ADJECTIVES OF THREE ENDINGS of this declension have in the nominative singular :

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
er,	is,	e.

They are declined as follows :

Acer, sharp.

SINGULAR.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N. acēr</i>	<i>acrīs</i>	<i>acrē</i>
<i>G. acrīs</i>	<i>acrīs</i>	<i>acrīs</i>
<i>D. acrī</i>	<i>acrī</i>	<i>acrī</i>
<i>A. acrēm</i>	<i>acrēm</i>	<i>acrē</i>
<i>V. acēr</i>	<i>acrīs</i>	<i>acrē</i>
<i>A. acrī</i>	<i>acrī</i>	<i>acrī ;</i>

PLURAL.

<i>N. acrēs</i>	<i>acrēs</i>	<i>acriā</i>
<i>G. acriūm</i>	<i>acriūm</i>	<i>acriūm</i>
<i>D. acribūs</i>	<i>acribūs</i>	<i>acribūs</i>
<i>A. acrēs</i>	<i>acrēs</i>	<i>acriā</i>
<i>V. acrēs</i>	<i>acrēs</i>	<i>acriā</i>
<i>A. acribūs</i>	<i>acribūs</i>	<i>acribūs.</i>

152. II. ADJECTIVES OF TWO ENDINGS have in the nominative singular:

M. and F.	Neut.
1. is	e, for positives.
2. ior (or)	ius (us), for comparatives.

They are declined as follows:

Tristis, *sad*.

Tristior, *more sad*.¹

SINGULAR.

M. and F.	Neut.	M. and F.	Neut.
N. tristis	tristē	N. tristior	tristiūs
G. tristis	tristis	G. tristioris	tristiōris
D. tristī	tristī	D. tristiorī	tristiōrī
A. tristēm	tristē	A. tristiorēm	tristiūs
V. tristis	tristē	V. tristior	tristiūs
A. tristī	tristī ;	A. tristiorē (ī)	tristiōrē (ī) ;

PLURAL.

N. tristēs	tristiā	N. tristiorēs	tristiōrā
G. tristium	tristium	G. tristiorū	tristiōrū
D. tristibus	tristibus	D. tristioribūs	tristiōribūs
A. tristēs	tristiā	A. tristiorēs	tristiōrā
V. tristēs	tristiā	V. tristiorēs	tristiōrā
A. tristibus	tristibus.	A. tristioribūs	tristiōribūs.

153. III. ADJECTIVES OF ONE ENDING. — All other adjectives have but one form in the nominative singular for all genders. They generally end in *s* or *x*, sometimes in *l* or *r*, and are declined in the main like nouns of the same endings. The following are examples:

Felix, *happy*.

Prudens, *prudent*.

SINGULAR.

M. and F.	Neut.	M. and F.	Neut.
N. felix	felix	N. prudens	prudens
G. felix	felix	G. prudentis	prudentis
D. felicī	felicī	D. prudentī	prudentī
A. felicēm	felix	A. prudentēm	prudens
V. felix	felix	V. prudens	prudens
A. felicē (ī)	felicē (ī) ;	A. prudentē (ī)	prudentē (ī) ;

¹ Comparative. See 160.

PLURAL.

N. felicēs	feli <i>c</i> iā	N. prudentēs	prudentiā
G. feliciūm	feliciūm	G. prudentiūm	prudentiūm
D. felicibūs	felicibūs	D. prudentibūs	prudentibūs
A. felicēs	feli <i>c</i> iā	A. prudentēs	prudentiā
V. felicēs	feli <i>c</i> iā	V. prudentēs	prudentiā
A. felicibūs	felicibūs.	A. prudentibūs	prudentibūs.

EXERCISE XIII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Acēr, acris, acrē,	<i>sharp, severe.</i>
Animāl, animālis, n.	<i>animal.</i>
Brēvis, ē,	<i>short, brief.</i>
Crūdēlis, ē,	<i>cruel.</i>
Dōlōr, dōlōris, m.	<i>pain, grief.</i>
Dux, dūcis, m.	<i>leader.</i>
Fertilis, ē,	<i>fertile.</i>
Fortis, ē,	<i>brave.</i>
Nāvālis, ē,	<i>naval.</i>
Omnis, ē,	<i>every, all, whole.</i>
Pugnā, ae, f.	<i>battle.</i>
Sāpiens, sāpientis,	<i>wise.</i>
Singulāris, ē,	<i>singular, remarkable.</i>
Utilis, ē,	<i>useful.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Dolor acer.
2. Dolores acres.
3. Lex acris.
4. Legibus acris.
5. Hostis crudelis.
6. Hostem crudēlem.
7. Miles fortis.
8. Virtus militis¹ fortis.
9. Virtute militum¹ fortium.
10. Ager fertilis.
11. In agro fertili.
12. Agros fertiles.
13. In agris fertilibus.
14. Post vitam brevem.
15. Pugnae navales.
16. Post pugnas navales.
17. Singularis virtus.
18. Singulari virtute.
19. Omne animal.
20. Omnia animalia.

¹ Genitive, according to Rule XVI.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. A useful citizen. 2. Of useful citizens. 3. For a useful citizen. 4. For useful citizens. 5. Of a useful citizen. 6. The wise judge. 7. Wise judges. 8. For the wise judge. 9. For wise judges. 10. Brave soldiers. 11. For brave soldiers. 12. A brave soldier. 13. Of the brave soldier. 14. The brave leader. 15. Brave leaders. 16. The word of the brave leader. 17. By the words of the brave leader.

+

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

160. Adjectives have three forms to denote different degrees of quality. They are usually called the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative degree: *altus*, *altior*, *altissimus*,¹ high, higher, highest.

Comparatives and superlatives are sometimes best rendered into English by *too* and *very*, instead of *more* and *most*: *doctus*, learned; *doctior*, more learned, or too learned; *doctissimus*, most learned, or very learned.

161. The Latin, like the English, has two modes of comparison:

I. *Terminational Comparison* — by endings.

II. *Adverbial Comparison* — by adverbs.

I. TERMINATIONAL COMPARISON.

162. Adjectives are regularly compared by adding to the stem of the positive the endings:

Comparative.			Superlative.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
iōr,	iōr,	iūs.	issimūs,	issimā,	issimūm.

¹ Each of these forms of the adjective is declined. Thus *altus* and *altissimus* are declined like *bonus*, 148: *altus*, *a*, *um*; *alti*, *ae*, *i*, etc.; *altissimus*, *a*, *um*; *altissimi*, *ae*, *i*, etc. *Altior* is declined like *tristior*, 152: *altior*, *altius*; *altioris*, etc.

EXAMPLES.

Altus, altior, altissimus: *high, higher, highest.*

lævis, levior, levissimus: *light, lighter, lightest.*

II. ADVERBIAL COMPARISON.

170. Adjectives which want the terminational comparison form the comparative and superlative, when their signification requires it, by prefixing the adverbs *māgis*, more, and *maxīme*, most, to the positive:

Arduus, māgis arduus, maxīme arduus.

Arduous, more arduous, most arduous.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

Orātor clārīor, *A more renowned orator.*

Clarior is an adjective (146) in the Comparative degree (160, 162), from the positive *clarus*, which is of the First and Second Declensions (148). Positive, *clārus*; STEM, *clār*; Comparative, *clārīor*; Superlative, *clarissimus*. *Clarior* is an adjective of the Third Declension, declined like *tristior* (152). Singular: N. *clarior*, *clarius*; G. *clariōris*, *clariōris*, etc.¹ It is in the Nominative Singular Masculine, and agrees with its noun *orātor*, according to Rule XXXIII.³

EXERCISE XIV.

I. Vocabulary.

Altūs, ā, ūm,	<i>high, lofty.</i>
Clārūs, ā, ūm,	<i>distinguished, renowned.</i>
Intēr, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	<i>among, in the midst of.</i>
Mons, montīs, m.	<i>mountain.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. ~~Orātor~~ clarus. 2. Orātor clarior.³ 3. Orātor clarissimus. 4. Oratōres clari. 5. Oratōres clariōres.³ 6. Ora-

¹ Decline through all the cases of both numbers.

² Give the Rule.

³ Declined like *tristior*, 152. Comparatives and superlatives, as well as positives, must agree with their nouns, according to Rule XXXIII. p. 32.

tōres clarissīmi. 7. Beāta vita. 8. Beatior vita. 9. Beattissīma vita. 10. Donum gratum. 11. Donum grātius. 12. Donum gratissimum. 13. Dona grata. 14. Dona gratiōra. 15. Dona gratissīma. 16. Milītes fortissīmi. 17. Liber utilis. 18. Libri utīliōres. 19. Libris utilissimis. 20. Mons altus. 21. Montes altiōres.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. A fertile field. 2. A more fertile field. 3. The most fertile field. 4. Fertile fields. 5. More fertile fields. 6. A useful life. 7. A more useful life. 8. The most useful life. 9. Useful lives. 10. More useful lives. 11. The most useful lives. 12. A pleasing song. 13. A more pleasing song. 14. The most pleasing song.

NUMERALS.

171. Numerals comprise numeral adjectives and numeral adverbs.

I. NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

172. Numeral adjectives comprise three principal classes:

1. CARDINAL NUMBERS: ¹*ūnus*, one; *duo*, two.
2. ORDINAL NUMBERS: ¹*primus*, first; *secundus*, second.
3. DISTRIBUTIVES: ¹*singūli*, one by one; *bini*, two by two, two each, two apiece.

174. TABLE OF NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

CARDINALS.	ORDINALS.	DISTRIBUTIVES.
1. <i>ūnus</i> , unā, unūm,	<i>primus</i> , first,	<i>singūli</i> , one by one.
2. <i>duo</i> , duae, duō,	<i>secundus</i> , second,	<i>bini</i> , two by two.
3. <i>trēs</i> , triā,	<i>tertius</i> , third,	<i>terni</i> (<i>trini</i>).
4. <i>quattuor</i> ,	<i>quartus</i> , fourth,	<i>quāterni</i> .
5. <i>quinquē</i> ,	<i>quintus</i> , fifth,	<i>quini</i> .
6. <i>sex</i> ,	<i>sextus</i> ,	<i>seni</i> .

¹ Cardinals denote simply the number of objects: *ūnus*, one; *duo*, two. Ordinals denote the place of an object in a series: *primus*, first; *secundus*.

7. septēm,	septīmus,	septēni.
8. octō,	octāvus,	octōni.
9. novēm,	nōnus,	novēni.
10. dēcēm,	dēcīmus,	dēni.
11. undēcīm,	undēcīmus,	undēni.
12. duōdēcīm,	duōdēcīmus,	duōdēni.
13. trēdēcīm, or dēcēm et trēs,	tertiūs dēcīmus,	terni dēni.
20. vigintī,	vicēsīmus,	vicēni.
21. { vigintī ūnus,	vicēsīmus primūs,	vicēni singūli.
{ ūnus et vigintī,	ūnus et vicēsīmus,	singūli et vicēni
30. trigintā,	tricēsīmus,	tricēni.
40. quadrāgintā,	quadrāgēsīmus,	quadrāgēni.
50. quinquāgintā,	quinquāgēsīmus,	quinquāgēni.
100. centum,	centēsīmus,	centēni.
200. ducentī, ae, ā,	ducentēsīmus,	ducenti.
1000. millē,	millēsīmus,	singula millia

DECLENSION OF NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

1. Cardinals.

175. On the declension of cardinals, observe,

1. That the units, *ūnus*, *duo*, and *tres*, are declined.
2. That the other units, all the tens, and *centum*, are in declinable.

3. That the hundreds are declined.¹

4. That *milie* is sometimes declined.²

176. The first three cardinals are declined as follows :

1. Unus, one.

	Singular.			Plural.		
N. ūnus,	ūnā,	ūnū,	ūnī,	ūnae,	ūnā,	ūnī,
G. unūs,	unūs,	unū,	unōrum,	unārum,	unōrum,	unī,
D. unī,	unī,	unī,	unīs,	unīs,	unīs,	unīs,
A. unū,	unā,	unū,	unōs,	unās,	unā,	unī,
V. unē,	unā,	unū,				
A. unō,	unā,	unō;	unīs,	unīs,	unīs,	unīs.

second. *Distributives* denote the number of objects taken at a time : *singūli*, one by one ; *binī*, two by two.

¹ These are declined like the plural of *bonus* (148) ; *ducentī*, ae, a, two hundred.

² Though only in the plural, and only when used substantively. It is then declined like the plural of *mare* (50) ; *millia*, *millium*, *millibus*.

2. Duo, *two*.

N. duō,
G. duōrūm,
D. duōbūs,
A. duōs, duō,
A. duōbūs,

duae,
duārūm,
duābūs,
duās,
duābūs,

duō,
duōrūm,
duōbūs,
duō,
duōbūs.

3. Tres, *three*.

trēs, m. and f. triā, n.
triūm,
tribūs,
trēs,
tribūs.

EXERCISE XV.

I. Vocabulary.

Annūs, 1, m.	year.
Classis, classis, f.	fleet.
Fortitūdō, fortitūdīnis, f.	fortitude, bravery.
Impēriūm, ii, n.	reign, power.
Nāvis, nāvis, f.	ship.
Proeliūm, ii, n.	battle.
Vīr, vīri, m.	man, hero.

II. Translate into English.

1. Unus¹ liber. 2. Duo¹ libri. 3. Liber primus.¹ 4. Liber secundus. 5. Tres libri. 6. Tertius liber. 7. Tria bella. 8. Post tria bella. 9. Post tertium bellum. 10. Ante quartum bellum. 11. Quattuor² anni. 12. Post bellum quinque annōrum. 13. Decem² dies. 14. Decīmus dies.³ 15. Decem horae. 16. Decīma hora. 17. Decem proelīa. 18. Decīmum proelium. 19. Horā diēi decīmā.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. Five friends. 2. Of five friends. 3. The fifth year. 4. The fifth day. 5. The fifth present. 6. With five presents. 7. Eight books. 8. With eight books. 9. The eighth book. 10. Before the eighth book. 11. The bravery of two soldiers. 12. By the bravery of two soldiers.

¹ Numeral adjectives agree with their nouns, like other adjectives.

² The indeclinable numeral adjectives (175, 2) may be used without change of form with nouns of any gender, and in any case.

³ Dies, it will be remembered, is generally masculine.

CHAPTER III.

PRONOUNS.

182. The Pronoun is that part of speech which properly supplies the place of nouns : *ĕgo*, I ; *tu*, thou.

183. Pronouns are divided into six classes :

1. Personal Pronouns : *tu*, thou.
2. Possessive Pronouns : *meus*, my.
3. Demonstrative Pronouns : *hic*, this.
4. Relative Pronouns : *qui*, who.
5. Interrogative Pronouns : *quis*, who ?
6. Indefinite Pronouns : *aliquis*, some one.

I. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

184. Personal Pronouns, so called because they designate the person of the noun which they represent, are *ĕgo*, I ; *tu*, thou ; *sui* (Nom. not used), of himself, herself, itself.

They are declined as follows :

SINGULAR.

<i>N.</i> ĕgō	tū	
<i>G.</i> mei	tui	sui
<i>D.</i> mihi	tibi	sibi
<i>A.</i> mē	tē	sē
<i>V.</i>	tū	
<i>A.</i> mē ;	tē ;	sē ;

PLURAL.

<i>N.</i> nōs	vōs	
<i>G.</i> nostrūm } nostri }	vestrūm } vestri }	sui
<i>D.</i> nōbis	vōbis	sibi
<i>A.</i> nōs	vōs	sē
<i>V.</i>	vōs	
<i>A.</i> nōbis.	vōbis	sē.

1. **Substantive Pronouns.**—Personal pronouns are also called *Substantive* pronouns, because they are always used as substantives.

2. **Reflexive Pronoun.**—*Sui*, from its reflexive signification, of himself, etc., is often called the *Reflexive* pronoun.

II. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

185. From *Personal* pronouns are formed the *Possessives*:

meus, <i>my</i> ,	noster, <i>our</i> .
tuus, <i>thy, your</i> ,	vester, <i>your</i> .
suus, <i>his, her, its</i> ,	suus, <i>their</i> .

They are declined as adjectives of the first and second declensions;¹ *meus, mea, meum*; *noster, nostra, nostrum*: but *meus* has in the vocative singular masculine generally *mi*, sometimes *meus*.

III. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

186. Demonstrative Pronouns, so called because they specify the objects to which they refer, are

Hic, ille, iste, ipse, is, idem.

They are declined as follows:

Hic, this.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. hic	haec	hōc	hī	hae	haec
G. hujūs	hujūs	hujūs	hōrūm	hārūm	hōrūm
D. huic	huic	huic	his	his	his
A. hunc	hanc	hōc	hōs	hās	haec
V.					
A. hōc	hāc	hōc;	his	his	his.

Illē, he or that.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. illē	illā	illūd	illi	illae	illā
G. illiūs	illiūs	illiūs	illōrūm	illārūm	illōrūm
D. illi	illi	illi	illis	illis	illis
A. illūm	illām	illūd	illōs	illās	illā
V.					
A. illō	illā	illō;	illis	illis	illis.

¹ See *bonus* and *aeger*, 148.

Istě, *that*.

Istě, *that*, is declined like *illě*. It usually refers to objects which are present to the person addressed, and sometimes expresses contempt.

 Ipsč, *self, he*.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. ipsč	ipsā	ipsūm	ipsi	ipsae	ipsā
G. ipsiūs	ipsiūs	ipsiūs	ipsōrūm	ipsārūm	ipsōrūm
D. ipsi	ipsi	ipsi	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis
A. ipsūm	ipsām	ipsūm	ipsos	ipsās	ipsā
V.					
A. ipsō	ipsā	ipsō ;	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis.

 Is, *he, that*.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. is	eā	id	ii	eae	eā
G. ejūs	ejūs	ejūs	eōrūm	eārūm	eōrūm
D. ei	ei	ei	iis (eis)	iis (eis)	iis (eis)
A. eūm	eām	id	eos	eās	eā
V.					
A. eō	eā	eō ;	iis (eis)	iis (eis)	iis (eis).

 Idem, *the same*.

Idem, compounded of *is* and *dem*, is declined like *is*, but shortens *isdem* to *idem*, and *iddem* to *idem*, and changes *m* to *n* before the ending *dem* ; thus :

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. idēm	eādēm	idēm	iidēm	eaedēm	eādēm
G. ejusdēm	ejusdēm	ejusdēm	eōrundēm	eārundēm	eōrundēm
D. eidēm	eidēm	eidēm	iisdēm	iisdēm	iisdēm
A. eundēm	eandēm	idēm	eōsdēm	eāsdēm	eādēm
V.					
A. eōdēm	eādēm	eōdēm ;	iisdēm	iisdēm	iisdēm.

IV. RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

187. The Relative *qui*, who, so called because it relates to some noun or pronoun, expressed or understood, called its antecedent, is declined as follows :

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. qui	quae	quod	quī	quae	quae
G. cuius	cuius	cuius	quōrūm	quārūm	quōrūm
D. cui	cui	cui	quibūs	quibūs	quibūs
A. quēm	quā	quod	quōs	quās	quae
V.					
A. quō	quā	quō ;	quibūs	quibūs	quibūs.

V. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

188. Interrogative Pronouns are used in asking questions. The most important are

Quis and *qui*, with their compounds.

Quis (who, which, what?) is generally used substantively, and is declined as follows:

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. quis	quae	quid	quī	quae	quae
G. cuius	cuius	cuius	quōrūm	quārūm	quōrūm
D. cui	cui	cui	quibūs	quibūs	quibūs
A. quēm	quā	quid	quōs	quās	quae
V.					
A. quō	quā	quō ;	quibūs	quibūs	quibūs.

Qui (which, what?) is generally used adjectively, and is declined like the *relative qui*.

VI. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

189. Indefinite Pronouns do not refer to any definite persons or things. The most important are

Quis and *qui*, with their compounds.

• 190. *Quis*, any one, *qui*, any one, any, are the same in form and declension as the interrogatives *quis* and *qui*.¹

191. From *quis* and *qui* are formed

I. *The Indefinites* :

aliquis,	aliqua,	aliquid	or aliquod,	some, some one.
quispiam,	quaepiam,	quidpiam	or quodpiam,	some, some one.
quidam,	quaedam,	quiddam	or quoddam,	certain, certain one.
quisquam,		quidquam,		any one.

¹ But after *si*, *nisi*, *ne*, and *num*, the Feminine Singular and the Neuter Plural have *quae* or *qua*; *si quae*, *si qua*. In like manner, *aliquis* has *aliqua* in the Feminine Singular and in the Neuter Plural.

II. *The General Indefinites:*

quisque,	quaeque,	quidque	or quodque,	every, every one.
quīvis,	quaevis,	quidvis	or quodvis,	any one you please.
quilibet,	quaelibet,	quidlibet	or quodlibet,	any one you please.

EXERCISE XVI.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Consiliūm, ii, n.	design, plan.
Epistolā, ae, f.	letter.
Ex, prep. with abl.	from.
Insulā, ae, f.	island.
Pārens, pārentis, m. and f.	parent.
Pars, partis, f.	part, portion.
Pātriā, ae, f.	country, native country.
Praeclārūs, ū, ūm,	distinguished.
Prātūm, ī, n.	meadow.
Prō, prep. with abl.	for, in behalf of.
Quīvis, quaevis, quodvis,	whoever, whatever.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Mihi, tibi, sibi. 2. Ad me,¹ ad te. 3. Contra nos, contra se. 4. Ante vos, ante nos. 5. Pro vobis.¹ 6. Meā² vitā. 7. Patriā tuā. 8. Pro patriā tuā.² 9. Contra patriam tuam. 10. Nostra consilia. 11. Nostris² consiliis. 12. Vestri patres. 13. In nostrā patriā. 14. Hic² puer, hi puēri. 15. Haec corōnā, hae corōnac. 16. Hoc donum, haec dona. 17. Haec urbs praeclārā. 18. Ex hac vitā. 19. Illius libri. 20. In eā pugnā. 21. In eōdem prato. 22. Quac² urbs?

¹ See 184, 1. Substantive pronouns are used in the several cases like nouns, and are parsed by the same rules. See Rule XXXII. 432. Other pronouns are sometimes used as nouns, and parsed in the same way.

² The *Possessive*, the *Demonstrative*, and the *Interrogative* pronouns, in this exercise, are all used as *adjectives*, and agree with their nouns, like any other adjectives, according to Rule XXXIII. 438, p. 32. Hence *meā* is in the Nominative Singular Feminine, to agree with *vitā*; *nostris*, in the Dative or Ablative Plural Neuter, to agree with *consiliis*; *hic*, in the Nominative Singular Masculine, to agree with *puer*.

4

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. We, you. 2. You, me, himself. 3. For you, for me, for himself. 4. Of himself, of you. 5. Against you, against me. 6. My book, your book, his book. 7. My books, your books, his books. 8. Our parents, your parents, their parents. 9. This letter, that letter. 10. These letters, those letters. 11. This city, that city. 12. These cities, those cities. 13. After that victory. 14. The same words. 15. With the same words.

CHAPTER IV.

VERBS.

192. Verbs in Latin, as in English, express existence, condition, or action: *est*, he is; *dormit*, he is sleeping; *lĕgit*, he reads.

193. Verbs comprise two principal classes:

I. TRANSITIVE VERBS,—which admit a direct object of their action: *servum*¹ *verbĕrat*, he beats the slave.

II. INTRANSITIVE VERBS,—which do not admit such an object: *puer currit*, the boy runs.

194. Verbs have *Voice*, *Mood*, *Tense*, *Number*, and *Person*.

I. VOICES.

195. There are two Voices:²

I. THE ACTIVE VOICE,—which represents the subject as acting or existing: *păter filium amat*, the father loves his son; *est*, he is.

¹ Here *servum*, the slave, is the direct object of the action denoted by the verb *beats*: *beats* (what?) *the slave*.

² *Voice* shows whether the subject *acts* (Active Voice), or is *acted upon* (Passive Voice).

II. THE PASSIVE VOICE, — which represents the subject as acted upon by some other person or thing: *filius a patre amatur*, the son is loved by his father.

II. MOODS.

196. Moods¹ are either Definite or Indefinite:

I. The **Definite** or **Finite Moods** make up the Finite Verb; they are:

1. The **INDICATIVE MOOD**, — which either asserts something as a *fact*, or inquires after the fact: *lĕgit*, he is reading; *lĕgitne*, is he reading?

2. THE **SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD**, — which expresses, not an actual fact, but a *possibility* or *conception*, often rendered by *may*, *can*, etc.: *lĕgat*, he may read, let him read.

3. The **IMPERATIVE MOOD**, — which expresses a *command* or an *entreaty*: *lĕge*, read thou.

II. The **Indefinite Moods** express the meaning of the verb in the form of nouns or adjectives; they are:

1. The **INFINITIVE**, — which, like the English Infinitive, gives the simple meaning of the verb, without any necessary reference to person or number: *lĕgĕre*, to read.

2. The **GERUND**, — which gives the meaning of the verb in the form of a verbal noun of the second declension, used only in the *genitive*, *dative*, *accusative*, and *ablative singular*. It corresponds to the English participial noun in **ENG**: *amandi*, of loving; *amandi causā*, for the sake of loving.

3. The **SUPINE**, — which gives the meaning of the verb in the form of a verbal noun of the fourth declension, used only in the *accusative* and *ablative singular*: *amātrū*, to love, for loving; *amātu*, to be loved, in loving.

4. The **PARTICIPLE**, — which, like the English Participle, gives the meaning of the verb in the form of an adjective.

¹ *Mood*, or *Mode*, means *manner*, and relates to the manner in which the meaning of the verb is expressed, as will be seen by observing the force of the several Moods.

A Latin verb may have four participles: two in the Active, the Present and Future, — *amans*, loving; *amatūrus*, about to love: and two in the Passive, the Perfect and Future, — *amātus*, loved; *amandus*, deserving to be loved.

III. TENSES.

197. There are six tenses:¹

I. THREE TENSES FOR INCÓMLETE ACTION:

1. Present: *amo*, I love.
2. Imperfect: *amābam*, I was loving.
3. Future: *amābo*, I shall love.

II. THREE TENSES FOR COMPLETED ACTION:

1. Perfect: *amāvī*, I have loved, I loved.
2. Pluperfect: *amavēram*, I had loved.
3. Future Perfect: *amavēro*, I shall have loved.

198. REMARKS ON TENSES.

1. **Present Perfect and Historical Perfect.** — The Latin Perfect sometimes corresponds to our Perfect with *have* (*have loved*), and is called the *Present Perfect*, or *Perfect Definite*; and sometimes to our Imperfect or Past (*loved*), and is called the *Historical Perfect*, or *Perfect Indefinite*.

2. **Principal and Historical.** — Tenses are also distinguished as

1) *Principal*: — Present, Present Perfect, Future, and Future Perfect.

2) *Historical*: — Imperfect, Historical Perfect, and Pluperfect.

3. **Tenses Wanting.** — The Subjunctive wants the Future and Future Perfect; the Imperative has only the Present and Future; the Infinitive, only the Present, Perfect, and Future.

IV. NUMBERS.

199. There are two Numbers:² SINGULAR and PLURAL.

¹ *Tense* means *time*, and is employed to designate the *time* of an action or event.

² *Number* in verbs corresponds, it will be observed, to number in nouns. See 37.

V. PERSONS.

200. There are three Persons:¹ FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD.

CONJUGATION.

201. Regular verbs are inflected, or conjugated, in four different ways, and are accordingly divided into Four Conjugations, distinguished from each other by the

INFINITIVE ENDINGS.

Conj. I.	Conj. II.	Conj. III.	Conj. IV.
āre,	ēre,	ĕre,	īre.

202. **Principal Parts.** — Four forms of the verb — the Present Indicative, Present Infinitive, Perfect Indicative, and Supine² — are called, from their importance, the *Principal Parts* of the verb.

203. **Entire Conjugation.** — In any regular verb.

1. The VERB-STEM may be found by dropping the Infinitive Ending: *amāre*; stem, *am*.

2. The PRINCIPAL PARTS may be formed from this stem by means of proper endings.

3. The ENTIRE CONJUGATION of the verb through all its parts may be readily formed from these Principal Parts by means of the proper endings.³

¹ *Person* in verbs corresponds, it will be observed, to *person* in nouns. See 37.

² In the Active Voice, all these four forms are usually given as Principal Parts; but, in the Passive, only the first three.

³ In the Paradigms of regular verbs, the endings, both those which distinguish the Principal Parts and those which distinguish the forms derived from those parts, are separately indicated, and should be carefully noticed.

204. Sum, I am.

Sum is used as an auxiliary in the passive voice of regular verbs. Accordingly, its conjugation, though quite irregular, must be given at the outset.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
sūm,	essē,	fuī,	—. ¹

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I am.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
sūm, <i>I am,</i>	sūmūs, <i>we are,</i>
ēs, <i>thou art,²</i>	estis, <i>you are,</i>
est, <i>he is;</i>	sunt, <i>they are.</i>

IMPERFECT.

I was.

ērām, <i>I was,</i>	ērāmūs, <i>we were,</i>
erās, <i>thou wast,</i>	erātis, <i>you were,</i>
erāt, <i>he was;</i>	erant, <i>they were.</i>

FUTURE.

I shall or will be.

ērō, <i>I shall be,</i>	ērīmūs, <i>we shall be,</i>
eris, <i>thou wilt be,</i>	eritis, <i>you will be,</i>
erit, <i>he will be;</i>	erunt, <i>they will be.</i>

PERFECT.

I have been, was.

fuī, <i>I have been,</i>	fuīmūs, <i>we have been,</i>
fuistī, <i>thou hast been,</i>	fuistis, <i>you have been,</i>
fuīt. <i>he has been;</i>	fuērunt, } <i>they have been.</i>
	fuērē, }

PLUPERFECT.

I had been.

fuērām, <i>I had been,</i>	fuērāmūs, <i>we had been,</i>
fuērās, <i>thou hadst been,</i>	fuērātis, <i>you had been,</i>
fuērāt, <i>he had been;</i>	fuērant, <i>they had been.</i>

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have been.

fuērō, <i>I shall have been,</i>	fuērīmūs, <i>we shall have been,</i>
fuērīs, <i>thou wilt have been,</i>	fuērītis, <i>you will have been,</i>
fuērīt, <i>he will have been;</i>	fuērint, <i>they will have been.</i>

¹ The Supine is wanting in this verb.

² Or, *you are*: *thou* is confined mostly to solemn discourse: in ordinary English, *you are* is used both in the singular and in the plural.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

*I may or can be.*¹

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
sīm,	<i>I may be,</i>	sīmūs,	<i>we may be,</i>
sīs,	<i>thou mayst be,</i>	sītīs,	<i>you may be,</i>
sīt,	<i>he might be ;</i>	sint,	<i>they may be.</i>

IMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should be.

essēm,	<i>I might be,</i>	essēmūs,	<i>we might be,</i>
essēs,	<i>thou mightst be,</i>	essētīs,	<i>you might be,</i>
essēt,	<i>he might be ;</i>	essent,	<i>they might be.</i>

PERFECT.

I may or can have been.

fuērīm,	<i>I may have been,</i>	fuērīmūs,	<i>we may have been,</i>
fuērīs,	<i>thou mayst have been,</i>	fuērītīs,	<i>you may have been,</i>
fuērīt,	<i>he may have been ;</i>	fuērint,	<i>they may have been.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have been.

fuissēm,	<i>I might have been,</i>	fuissēmūs,	<i>we might have been,</i>
fuissēs,	<i>thou mightst have been,</i>	fuissētīs,	<i>you might have been,</i>
fuissēt,	<i>he might have been ;</i>	fuissent,	<i>they might have been.</i>

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. ēs,	<i>be thou,</i>	estē,	<i>be ye.</i>
FUT. estō,	<i>thou shalt be,</i> ²	estōtē,	<i>ye shall be,</i>
estō,	<i>he shall be ;</i>	suntō,	<i>they shall be.</i>

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. essē,	<i>to be.</i>		
PERF. fuissē,	<i>to have been.</i>		
FUT. fūtūrūs ³ essē,	<i>to be about to be.</i>	FUT. fūtūrūs, ³	<i>about to be.</i>

¹ The Subjunctive is sometimes best rendered by *let*: sit, *he may be, may he be, let him be.*

² The Future is sometimes best rendered like the Present, or with *let*: csto, *thou shalt be, or be thou ; suntō, they shall be, or let them be.*

³ *Futūrus* is declined like *bonus* ; N. *futūrus, a, um*, G. *futūri, ae, i* ; so in the Infinitive : *futūrus, a, um esse.*

RULE XXXV.—Verb with Subject.

460. A Finite¹ Verb agrees with its Subject² in NUMBER and PERSON:

Deus mundum aedificāvit,³ *God made the world.* Cic. Ego rēges ejēci, vos tȳrannos intrōdūcītis, *I have banished kings, you introduce tyrants.* Cic.

1. PARTICIPLES IN COMPOUND TENSES.—These agree with the subject, according to Rule XXXIII. page 32:

Thēbāni accūsāti sunt,⁴ *The Thebans were accused.* Cic.

2. SUBJECT OMITTED.—The subject is generally omitted —

1) When it is a Personal Pronoun, or can be readily supplied from the context:

Discipūlos mōneo,⁵ ut stūdia āment,⁶ *I instruct pupils to love⁶ their studies.* Quint.

¹ See 196, I.

² With the Active Voice of a Transitive Verb, the *Subject* represents the person (or thing, one or more) who *performs* the action; as, *Deus* in the first example, *God made*: but, with the Passive Voice, it represents the person (or thing, one or more) who *receives* the action, i.e. *is acted upon*, as, *Thebāni*, 460, 1: *the Thebans were accused*.

³ *Aedificāvit* is in the Third Person and in the Singular Number, because its subject *deus* is in that person and number. *Ejēci* is in the First Person Singular, to agree with its subject *ego*; and *introducītis* in the Second Person Plural, to agree with its subject *vos*.

⁴ The verb *accūsāti sunt* is in the Third Person Plural, to agree with its subject *Thebāni*, according to Rule XXXV.; but the participle *accūsāti*, which is one element of the verb, is in the Nominative Plural Masculine, to agree with its noun *Thebāni*, according to Rule XXXIII.

⁵ The subject of *moneo* is *ego*. It is omitted, because it is a Personal Pronoun, and is, accordingly, fully implied in the verb, as the ending *eo* shows, as we shall soon see, that the subject cannot be *you*, *he*, or *they*, but must be *I*.

Ut—ament means literally *that they may love*. The subject of *ament* is the pronoun *ii*, they, referring to *discipūlos*. It is omitted, partly because it is implied in the ending *ent*, but more especially because it can be so readily supplied from *discipūlos*, which shows *who* are here meant by *they*

⁶ *To love*, or, more literally, *that they may love*.

The Pronoun may be expressed for emphasis or contrast, as in the second example under the rule.

I. DIRECTIONS FOR PARSING VERBS.

In parsing a verb,

1. Tell whether it is transitive or intransitive (193), name the Conjugation to which it belongs, give the Present Indicative Active and the Stem (203).
2. Give the Principal Parts (202), and inflect the tense in which the given form is found.¹
3. Give the voice, mood, tense, number, and person.
4. Name the subject, and give the Rule for agreement.

MODELS FOR PARSING THE VERB SUM.

1. *Sum with Subject.*

Nōs² ērāmūs, We were.

Erāmūs is an intransitive irregular³ verb, from *sum*. Principal Parts: *sum, esse, fui*, —⁴. Inflection of tense (Imperfect Indicative): *eram, eras, erat, erāmūs, erātis, erant*. The form *erāmūs* is found in the *Indicative* mood, *Imperfect* tense, *First* person, *Plural* number, and agrees with its *subject nos*, according to Rule XXXV.: "A Finite Verb agrees with its Subject in NUMBER and PERSON."

2. *Sum without Subject.*⁵

Fuī, *I have been.*

Fui is an intransitive irregular verb, from *sum*. Principal Parts: *sum, esse, fui*. Inflection of tense (Perfect Indicative): *fui, fuisti,*

¹ That is, if the form occurs in a given tense of the Indicative, give the several forms for the different persons and numbers in that tense and mood. The teacher may also find it convenient to require the synopsis of the mood till the required tense is found.

² *Nos* is the Subject. With an intransitive verb, the Subject represents the person (or thing) who is in the condition, or state, denoted by the verb.

³ Hence it does not belong to either of the regular conjugations.

⁴ The *Supine* is wanting.

⁵ That is, without any subject expressed.

fuit; *fuimus*, *fuistis*, *fuērunt*, or *fuere*. The form *fui* is found in the *Indicative* mood, *Perfect* tense, *First* person, *Singular* number, and agrees with its subject *ego* omitted (though fully implied¹ in the ending *i* of *fui*), according to Rule XXXV.

EXERCISE XVII.

I. *Translate into English.*

1. Sum, sumus, sunt.² 2. Es, est, estis. 3. Eram, erāmus.² 4. Erat, erant. 5. Eris, eritis.² 6. Erit, erunt. 7. Fui, fuēram, fuēro. 8. Fuimus, fuerāmus, fuerimus. 9. Fuisti, fuistis. 10. Fuit, fuērunt. 11. Fuērat, fuērant. 12. Fuērit, fuērint. 13. Sim, simus. 14. Sit, sint. 15. Essem, essēmus. 16. Esset, essent. 17. Fuērim, fuisset. 18. Fuerimus, fuissēmus. 19. Fuērit, fuērint. 20. Fuisset, fuissent. 21. Es, este.

II. *Translate into Latin.*

1. He³ is, they³ are. 2. He has been, they have been. 3. He will be, they will be. 4. He was, they were. 5. He will have been, they will have been. 6. He had been, they had been. 7. I³ was, you were. 8. We have been, you have been. 9. You may be, they may be. 10. He would be, they would be. 11. I might have been, we might have been.

¹ See Rule XXXV., 2, together with the note.

² In parsing the forms contained in this Exercise, observe the second Model just given. If the verb is of the first person, supply, as subject, the personal pronoun (184) of the first person; i.e., *ego* for the singular, and *nos* for the plural. If the verb is of the second person, supply the personal pronoun of the second person; i.e., *tu* for the singular, and *vos* for the plural. If the verb is of the third person, supply the demonstrative pronoun *is* (186) for the singular, and *ii* for the plural, as the personal pronoun *sui* is not used in the Nominative: hence, *ego sum*, *nos sumus*, *ii sunt*.

³ The English pronouns in this Exercise are not to be rendered by the corresponding Latin pronouns, as the latter may be implied in the ending of the verb, as in the Latin forms above: hence, *he is* = *est*.

SUM WITH SUBJECT AND ADJECTIVE.

RULE III.—Subject Nominative.

367. The Subject of a Finite¹ Verb is put in the Nominative:

Servius² regnāvit, *Servius reigned.* Liv. Pātent portae, *The gates are open.* Cic. Rex vicit, *The king conquered.* Liv.

1. The Subject is always a substantive, a pronoun, or some word or clause used substantively:

Ego rēges ejēci, *I have banished kings.* Cic.

2. SUBJECT OMITTED. See 460, 2; page 54.

MODEL FOR PARSING SUBJECTS.

Rex vicit, *The king conquered.*

Rex is a noun (31) of the Third Declension, as it has *is* in the Genitive Singular (40); of Class I, as it has a nominative ending *s* (*x*=*g-s*, of which *s* is the ending, as *g* belongs to the stem. See 50, I. note); STEM, *reg*. Singular: *rex, regis, regi, regem, rex, rege*. Plural: *reges, regum, regibus, reges, reges, regibus*. It is of the Masculine gender, by 35, I. 1.; is in the Nominative Singular; and is the subject of *vicit*, according to Rule III.: "The Subject of a Finite Verb is put in the Nominative."

EXERCISE XVIII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Cātō, Cātōnis, <i>m.</i>	<i>Cato</i> , a distinguished Roman.
Crūdūs, ā, ūm,	<i>unripe</i> .
Diligens, Diligentis,	<i>diligent</i> .
Discipulūs, i, <i>m.</i>	<i>pupil</i> .

¹ See 196, I.

² In these examples, the subjects are *Servius*, *portae*, and *rex*.

Germāniā, ae, f.	Germany.
Jūcundūs, ū, ūm.	pleasant, delightful.
Laudābilis, ē.	praiseworthy, laudable.
Mātūrūs, ū, ūm.	ripe.
Pōmūm, i, n.	fruit.

II. Translate into English.

1. Pax¹ jucunda² est.³ 2. Pax jucunda erit. 3. Vita brevis est. 4. Cato bonus fuit. 5. Cives boni fuērunt. 6. Virtus laudabilis est. 7. Libri utiles sunt. 8. Illi libri utiles erunt. 9. Ille liber utilis fuērat. 10. Utilis⁴ fuisti. 11. Utiles fuistis. 12. Germania fertilis est. 13. Agri fertiles fuērant. 14. Pomum crudum est. 15. Poma cruda sunt. 16. Poma mātūra erunt. 17. Miles fortis est. 18. Milites fortes sunt.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. The pupil is diligent.⁵ 2. The pupils were diligent. 3. The boy is good. 4. He will be happy. 5. Good boys are happy. 6. You may be happy. 7. We might have been happy. 8. This soldier will be useful. 9. These soldiers have been useful. 10. Brave soldiers are useful. 11. You will be useful. 12. Let us be useful.

¹ *Pax* is the subject of *est*, and is therefore in the Nominative, according to Rule III.

² *Jucunda* is an adjective in the Nominative Singular Feminine, to agree with its noun *pax*, according to Rule XXXIII., page 32.

³ *Est* is a verb in the Indicative mood, Present tense, Third person, Singular number, and agrees with its subject *pax*, according to Rule XXXV., page 54.

⁴ *Utilis* agrees with the omitted subject *tu*, implied in the ending of the verb.

⁵ In translating English into Latin, the pupil is expected, in the arrangement of words, to imitate the order followed in the Latin Exercises. He will observe that the subject stands first, and the verb last. But sometimes the verb precedes one or more words in the sentence. Thus the sentence, *Pax jucunda est*, might be *Pax est jucunda*.

SUM WITH PREDICATE NOUN.

RULE I. — Predicate Nouns.

362. A Predicate Noun¹ denoting the same person or thing as its subject agrees with it in CASE :

*Ego sum nuntius,*¹ *I am a messenger.* Liv. *Servius rex est dēclārātus,* *Servius was declared king.* Liv.

MODEL FOR PARSING PREDICATE NOUNS.

Egō sūm nuntiūs, I am a messenger.

Nuntius is a noun (31) of the Second Declension, as it has i in the Genitive Singular (40); STEM, *nunti*. Singular; *nuntius, nuntii, nuntio, nuntium, nuntie, nuntio*. Plural; *nuntii, nuntiōrum nuntiis, nuntios, nuntii, nuntiis*. It is of the Masculine Gender by 45; is in the Nominative Singular, and, as a Predicate Noun, agrees in case with its subject *ego*, according to Rule I.: "A Predicate Noun denoting the same person or thing as its Subject agrees with it in CASE."

346. I. A DECLARATIVE SENTENCE has the form of an assertion :

Miltiādes accūsātus est, Miltiades was accused. Nep.

II. AN INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE has the form of a question :

Quis non paupertātem extimescit, Who does not fear poverty? Cic.

1. INTERROGATIVE WORDS. — Interrogative sentences generally contain some interrogative word, — either an interrogative pronoun,

¹ Every sentence consists of two distinct parts, expressed or implied :

1. The SUBJECT, or that of which it speaks.

2. The PREDICATE, or that which is said of the subject.

Thus, in the first example under the Rule, *ego, I*, is the *subject*, and *sum nuntius* is the *predicate*. When the predicate thus consists of a *noun* with the verb *sum*, or of a noun with a passive verb, the noun thus used is called a *predicate noun*. Accordingly, *nuntius* in the first example, and *rex* in the second, are *predicate nouns*.

adjective, or adverb, or one of the interrogative particles, *ne*, *nonne*, *num* :

1) Questions with *ne* ask for information : *Scribitne*, Is he writing ? *Ne* is always thus appended to some other word.

2) Questions with *nonne* expect the answer *yes* : *Nonne scribit*, Is he not writing ?

3) Questions with *num* expect the answer *no* : *Num scribit*, Is he writing ?

EXERCISE XIX.

I. Vocabulary.

Ancūs, ī, m.	Ancus, Roman king.
Conditōr, conditōris, m.	founder.
Dēmōsthēnēs, is, m.	Demosthenes, Athenian orator.
Ebriētās, ebriētātis, f.	drunkenness.
Graecūs, ā, ūm,	Greek, Grecian.
Graecus, ī, m.	Greek, a Greek.
Insāniā, ae, f.	insanity, madness.
Inventōr, inventōris, m.	inventor.
Mātēr, mātris, f.	mother.
Mundūs, ī, m.	world, universe.
Nonnē, interrog. part.	expects answer yes.
Nūm, interrog. part.	expects answer no.
Philōsōphiā, ae, f.	philosophy.
Rōmā, ae, f.	Rome.
Rōmānūs, ā, ūm,	Roman.
Rōmānūs, ī, m.	Roman, a Roman.
Rōmūlūs, ī, m.	Romulus, the founder of Rome.
Scipiō, Scipiōnis, m.	Scipio, Roman general.

II. Translate into English.¹*

1. Ancus² fuit³ rex⁴. 2. Nonne⁵ Romūlus rex fuērat?
3. Romūlus rex fuērat. 4. Quis condītōr Romae⁶ fuit?
5. Romūlus condītōr Romae fuit. 6. Ebriētās est insania.
7. Patria⁷ est parens omnium nostrum.⁸ 8. Graeci⁷ multārum artium⁸ inventōres erant. 9. Demosthēnes orātor fuit.

* For Notes to the references on this page, see page 61.

10. Num hic puer orātor erit? 11. Ille puer orātor sit.
 12. Philosophia est mater artium. 13. Cicēro clarissim⁹
 orātor fuit. 14. Cantus lusciniæ jucundissim⁹ est.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. Who¹⁰ was the king? 2. Was not¹² Romulus king?¹¹
 3. Romulus was king. 4. Who was the leader of the
 Romans? 5. Was not¹² Scipio the leader of the Romans?
 6. Scipio was the leader of the Romans. 7. Your brother
 is an orator. 8. This boy is my brother. 9. These boys
 will be diligent pupils. 10. These pupils will be diligent.

¹ In preparing the longer and more difficult sentences in this and in the subsequent exercises, it is recommended that the pupil should follow the Suggestions which are inserted in this volume, page 143, and which are intended to aid him in discerning the *process* by which he may most readily and surely reach the meaning of a Latin sentence.

² See Rule III. page 57.

³ See Rule XXXV. page 54. The verb sometimes precedes the Predicate Noun, as in this sentence; and sometimes follows it, as in several of the following sentences.

⁴ *Rex* is a *Predicate Noun*, denoting the same person as its subject *Ancus*, and is therefore in the Nominative, to agree with that subject in *case*, according to Rule I. page 59.

⁵ See 346, II. 1 above.

⁶ Genitive, according to Rule XVI. page 22.

⁷ In this sentence, before turning to the Vocabulary for the meaning of the words, notice carefully the endings of the several words in accordance with Suggestion IV. What parts of speech do you find? What cases? What mood, tense, number, and person?

In accordance with Suggestion V., what order will you follow in looking out the words in the Vocabulary?

⁸ *Artium* depends upon *inventōres*.

⁹ In accordance with Suggestion VII., for what forms will you look in the Vocabulary to find the meaning of *clarissim⁹* and *jucundissim⁹* (162)?

¹⁰ See 188.

¹¹ See Rule I.

¹² *Nonne*. See 346 II. 1.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

205. Amo, *I love.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
amō,	amāre,	amāvī,	amātum.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I love, am loving, do love.

SINGULAR.

amō,	<i>I love,</i>
amās,	<i>thou lovest,</i>
amāt,	<i>he loves ;</i>

PLURAL.

amāmus,	<i>we love,</i>
amātis,	<i>you love,</i>
amant,	<i>they love.</i>

IMPERFECT.

I loved, was loving, did love.

amābam,	<i>I was loving,</i>
amābas,	<i>thou wast loving,</i>
amābat,	<i>he was loving ;</i>

amābamus,	<i>we were loving,</i>
amābātis,	<i>you were loving,</i>
amābant,	<i>they were loving.</i>

FUTURE.

I shall or will love.

amābō,	<i>I shall love,</i>
amābis,	<i>thou wilt love,</i>
amābit,	<i>he will love ;</i>

amābimus,	<i>we shall love,</i>
amābitis,	<i>you will love,</i>
amābunt,	<i>they will love.</i>

PERFECT.

I loved, have loved.

amāvī,	<i>I have loved,</i>
amāvistī,	<i>thou hast loved,</i>
amāvit,	<i>he has loved ;</i>

amāvimus,	<i>we have loved,</i>
amāvistis,	<i>you have loved,</i>
amāverunt, ērō, eris, erit,	<i>they have loved.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

I had loved.

amāveram,	<i>I had loved,</i>
amāverās,	<i>thou hadst loved,</i>
amāverāt,	<i>he had loved ;</i>

amāverāmus,	<i>we had loved,</i>
amāverātis,	<i>you had loved,</i>
amāverant,	<i>they had loved.</i>

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have loved.

amāverō,	<i>I shall have loved,</i>
amāveris,	<i>thou wilt have loved,</i>
amāverit,	<i>he will have loved ;</i>

amāverimus,	<i>we shall have loved,</i>
amāveritis,	<i>you will have loved,</i>
amāverint,	<i>they will have loved.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

I may or can love.

SINGULAR.

āmēm,	<i>I may love,</i>
āmēs,	<i>thou mayst love,</i>
āmēt,	<i>he may love;</i>

PLURAL.

āmēmūs,	<i>we may love,</i>
āmētīs,	<i>you may love,</i>
āment,	<i>they may love.</i>

IMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should love.

āmārem,	<i>I might love,</i>
āmāres,	<i>thou mightst love,</i>
āmāret,	<i>he might love;</i>

āmāremūs,	<i>we might love,</i>
āmāretīs,	<i>you might love,</i>
āmārent,	<i>they might love.</i>

PERFECT.

I may or can have loved.

āmāvērim,	<i>I may have loved,</i>
āmāvēris,	<i>thou mayst have loved,</i>
āmāvērit,	<i>he may have loved;</i>

āmāvērimūs,	<i>we may have loved,</i>
āmāvēritīs,	<i>you may have loved,</i>
āmāvērint,	<i>they may have loved.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have loved.

āmāvissēm,	<i>I might have loved,</i>
āmāvissēs,	<i>thou mightst have loved,</i>
āmāvissēt,	<i>he might have loved;</i>

āmāvissēmūs,	<i>we might have loved,</i>
āmāvissētīs,	<i>you might have loved,</i>
āmāvissent,	<i>they might have loved.</i>

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. āmā,	<i>love thou;</i>
FUT. āmātō,	<i>thou shalt love,</i>
āmātō,	<i>he shall love;</i>

āmātē,	<i>love ye.</i>
āmātōtē,	<i>ye shall love,</i>
āmantō,	<i>they shall love.</i>

INFINITIVE.

PRES. āmārē,	<i>to love.</i>
PERF. āmāvissē,	<i>to have loved.</i>
FUT. āmātūrūs ¹ essē,	<i>to be about to love.</i>

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. āmans, ²	<i>loving.</i>
FUT. āmātūrūs, ¹	<i>about to love.</i>

GERUND.

Gen. āmandī,	<i>of loving,</i>
Dat. āmandō,	<i>for loving,</i>
Acc. āmandūm,	<i>loving,</i>
Abl. āmandō,	<i>by loving.</i>

SUPINE.

Acc. āmātūm,	<i>to love,</i>
Abl. āmātū,	<i>to love, be loved.</i>

¹ Decline like *bonus*, 148.

² Decline like *prudens*, 153.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

PASSIVE VOICE.

206. Amor, *I am loved.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.
amōr,	amāri,	amātus sum.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I am loved.

SINGULAR.

amōr
amāris, or rē
amātūr;

PLURAL.

amāmūr
amāmini
amantūr.

IMPERFECT.

I was loved.

amābār
amābāris, or rē
amābātūr;

amābāmūr
amābāmini
amābantūr.

FUTURE.

I shall or will be loved.

amābōr
amābēris, or rē
amābitūr;

amābimūr
amābimini
amābuntūr.

PERFECT.

I have been or was loved.

amātus sum¹
amātus es
amātus est;

amāti sumus
amāti estis
amāti sunt.

PLUPERFECT.

I had been loved.

amātus eram¹
amātus eras
amātus erat;

amāti erāmus
amāti erātis
amāti erant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have been loved.

amātus ero¹
amātus eris
amātus erit;

amāti erimūs
amāti eritis
amāti erunt.

¹ *Fui, fuisti, etc.*, are sometimes used for *sum, es, etc.*; thus *amātus fui* for *amātus sum*. So *fuēram, fuēras, etc.*, for *eram, eras, etc.*; also *fuēro, fuēris, etc.*, for *ero, eris, etc.*

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

I may or can be loved.

SINGULAR.

ămăř
ămăřis, or rě
ămăřtăr;

PLURAL.

ămămăr
ămămări
ămămentăr.

IMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should be loved.

ămăřer
ămăřeris, or rě
ămăřetăr;

ămăřmăr
ămăřmări
ămăřmentăr.

PERFECT.

I may have been loved.

ămătăs sim¹
ămătăs sis
ămătăs sit;

ămătł simăs
ămătł sitis
ămătł sint.

PLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have been loved.

ămătăs essēm¹
ămătăs essēs
ămătăs essēt;

ămătł essēmăs
ămătł essētis
ămătł essent.

(IMPERATIVE.)

PRES. ămăře, be thou loved;

ămămări, be ye loved.

FUT. ămătăr, thou shalt be loved,
ămătăr, he shall be loved;

ămăntăr, they shall be loved.

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES ămări, to be loved.

PERF. ămătăs essē, to have been
loved.

PERF. ămătăs, having been loved.

FUT. ămătăm ări, to be about to
be loved.

FUT. ămăndăs, to be loved.

¹ *Fuërim, fuëris, etc.*, are sometimes used for *sim, sis, etc.* So also *fuisse, fuisses, etc.*, for *essem, esses, etc.*

MODELS FOR PARSING REGULAR VERBS.

1. *With Subject.*

Vos laudāvistis, *You have praised.*

Laudavistis is a transitive verb (192, 193) of the First Conjugation (201), from *laudo*; STEM, *laud*. Principal Parts: *laudo, laudāre, laudāvi, laudātum*. Inflection of Tense: *laudāvi, laudavisti, laudāvit, laudavimus, laudavistis, laudavērunt, or laudavēre*. The form *laudavistis* is found in the *Active* voice, *Indicative* mood, *Perfect* tense, *Second* person, *Plural* number, and agrees with its subject *vos*, according to Rule XXXV.: "A Finite Verb agrees with its Subject in NUMBER and PERSON."

2. *Without Subject.*

Laudāvistis, *You have praised.*

This is parsed like *laudavistis*, above, except that it agrees with *vos*, implied in the ending *istis*; while *laudavistis*, above, agrees with *vos* expressed.

FIRST CONJUGATION — ACTIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XX.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Vitūpērē, arē, āvi, ātūm, *to blame.*

Laudō, arē, āvi, ātūm, *to praise.*

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Amo, amābam, amābo.¹ 2. Amas, amābas, amābis.
3. Amat, amant.¹ 4. Amābat, amābant. 5. Amābit, amā-

¹ The pupil should carefully compare the forms grouped together under the several numerals, and observe in what they are *alike*, and in what they are *unlike*. Thus *amo, amābam, amābo*, have the letters *am*

bunt.¹ 6. Amāmus, amabāmus, amabīmus. 7. Amāvi, amavēram, amavēro. 8. Amāvit, amavērat, amavērit. 9. Amāvi, amavīmus. 10. Amavēram, amāverāmus. 11. Amavēro, amaverīmus. 12. Amem, amārem, amavērim, amavissem. 13. Amēmus, amarēmus, amaverīmus, amāvissēmus. 14. Amet, ament. 15. Amāret, amārent. 16. Amavērit, amavērint. 17. Amavisset, amavissent. 18. Ama, amāte, amatōte. 19. Amāto, amanto.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. I praise, I was praising, I will praise. 2. He praises, they praise. 3. He will praise, they will praise. 4. He was praising, they were praising. 5. You were praising, you will praise, you praise. 6. He has loved, he had loved, he will have loved. 7. I have praised, I had praised, I shall have praised. 8. He may love, they may love. 9. Let him praise, let them praise. 10. He would blame, they would blame. 11. I should have praised, we should have praised. 12. Praise thou, praise ye.

FIRST CONJUGATION — PASSIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXI.

I. *Translate into English.*

1. Amor, amābar, amābor. 2. Amāris, amabāris, amabēris. 3. Amātur, amantur. 4. Amabātur, amabantur.

(the stem, 203) in common; but they differ from each other in the endings, — *o*, *ābam*, *ābo*. In the forms *amat*, *amant*, there is a still closer resemblance: not only is the stem *am* common to both, but the endings have the letters *at* in common; or, in other words, the plural ending *ant* differs from the singular ending *at* only in inserting *n*: *AT*, *ANT*.

¹ Here the pupil will observe that the plural ending *ābunt* differs from the singular ending *ābit*, not only in inserting *n* before *t*, but also in changing *i* into *u*: *ABIT*, *ABUNT*.

5. Amabĭtur, amabuntur. 6. Amāmur, amabāmur, amabĭmur. 7. Amātus¹ sum, amātus eram, amātus ero. 8. Amātus es, amātus eras, amātus eris. 9. Amātus est, amāti¹ sunt. 10. Amātus erat, amāti erant. 11. Amātus erit, amāti erunt. 12. Amer, amārer, amātus sim, amātus essem. 13. Amēmur, amarēmur, amāti simus, amāti essēmus. 14. Amētur, amentur. 15. Amarētur, amarentur. 16. Amātus sit, amāti sint. 17. Amātus esset, amāti essent. 18. Amātor, amator.

II. *Translate into Latin.*

1. He is praised, they are praised. 2. He was praised, they were praised. 3. He will be praised, they will be praised. 4. I am blamed, I was blamed, I shall be blamed. 5. You are loved, you are praised. 6. You were loved, you were praised. 7. You will be loved, you will be praised. 8. I have been blamed, you have been praised. 9. I had been blamed, you had been praised. 10. I shall have been blamed, you will have been praised. 11. You may be blamed, you might be blamed. 12. He would have been blamed, they would have been praised. 13. Let him be praised, let them be praised. 14. Be thou praised, be ye praised.

¹ The learner will observe, that, when the verb and the subject (expressed or implied) are in the Singular, the participle (*amātus*), which forms one element of the verb, is also in the Singular; and that, when the verb and the subject are in the Plural, the participle (*amāti*) is also in the Plural.

The form of the participle also varies with the *gender* of the subject, as well as with its *number*. Thus, if the subject is Masculine, the participle will be *amātus* in the Singular, and *amāti* in the Plural; if Feminine, *amāta* in the Singular, and *amātae* in the Plural; and, if Neuter, *amātum* in the Singular, and *amāta* in the Plural. Thus the participle in the compound tenses (i.e., in those which are made up of the participle and the auxiliary *sum*) agrees with the subject in *gender*, *number*, and *case*, like an adjective, according to Rule XXXV. 1, note.

FIRST CONJUGATION — BOTH VOICES.

EXERCISE XXII.

I. *Translate into English.*

1. Laudo, laudor.¹ 2. Laudābo, laudābor.² 3. Laudābam, laudābar.³ 4. Laudem, lauder. 5. Laudārem, laudārer.² 6. Laudat, laudatur.¹ 7. Amābat, amabātur. 8. Amābit, amabītur. 9. Amet, amētur. 10. Amāret, amārētur. 11. Laudarent, laudarentur. 12. Ament, amentur. 13. Laudant, laudantur. 14. Amābant, amabantur. 15. Laudābunt, laudabuntur. 16. Amāvit, amātus est. 17. Laudavērat, laudātus erat. 18. Amavērit, amātus erit. 19. Lauda, laudāre. 20. Amāto, amātor. 21. Laudanto, laudantor.

II. *Translate into Latin.*

1. He blames, he is blamed. 2. I was praising, I was praised. 3. You will praise, you will be praised. 4. He

¹ In this Exercise, the pupil should carefully compare the corresponding forms in the two Voices, — the Active and the Passive, — and observe the difference between them. The Passive *laudor* differs from the Active *laudo* only in adding *r*; the Passive *laudābar* differs from the Active *laudābam* only in taking *r* in place of *m*. Thus we find, that, in the Indicative and in the Subjunctive, the first person of the Passive is formed from the first person of the Active by simply adding *r*; or, if the Active ends in *m*, by substituting *r* for *m*. Again: the Passive *laudatur* differs from the Active *laudat* only in adding *ur*. Thus we find, that, in the Indicative and in the Subjunctive, the third person of the Passive is formed from the third person of the Active by simply adding *ur*.

² Where must we look to find the meaning of these endings, — in the Vocabulary, or in the Grammar? and where to find the general meaning of the verb? See Suggestion II. To find the meaning of the verb to which *laudābor* belongs, for what form must we look in the Vocabulary? See Suggestion VII.

will blame, he will be blamed. 5. They will praise, they will be praised. 6. We blame, we are blamed. 7. He has praised, he has been praised. 8. They have blamed, they have been blamed. 9. He had praised, he had been praised. 10. They had blamed, they had been blamed. 11. He may praise, he may be praised. 12. He would blame, he would be blamed. 13. They may praise, they may be praised.

FIRST CONJUGATION — FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.¹

DIRECT OBJECT.

RULE V. — Direct Object.

379. The Direct Object² of an action is put in the Accusative.

Deus mundum aedificāvit, *God made the world.*³ Cic. Libēra rem publicam, *Free the republic.* Cic. Pōpuli Rōmāni sālūtem dēfendite, *Defend the safety of the Roman people.* Cic.

¹ It is thought advisable that the pupil should now commence a review of the grammatical forms which he has already learned. Accordingly, this Exercise will involve nouns of the First and of the Second Declension. The pupil should therefore carefully review those Declensions (42, 45). In connection with the subsequent Exercises, it is expected that the other Declensions and the other Grammatical forms will be reviewed in order, as will be indicated in the respective headings which precede the several Exercises.

² The *Direct Object* of an action is generally the *object*, person, or thing, on which the action is *directly* exerted; as, *sālūtem*, safety, in the third example; *defend* (what?) *the safety*. But the *Direct Object* is sometimes the *effect* of the action, i.e. the object produced by it; as, *mundum*, world, in the first example, — *made the world*.

³ In English, the object follows the verb; thus, in this example, *world* follows *made*; but in Latin the object usually precedes the verb: thus *mundum* precedes *aedificāvit*. So also, in the third example, *sālūtem* precedes *dēfendite*; but sometimes the object follows the verb: thus in the second example, *rem publicam* follows *libēra*.

MODEL FOR PARSING DIRECT OBJECTS.

Deus mundum aedificāvit, God made the world.

Mundum is a noun (31) of the Second Declension, as it has *i* in the Genitive Singular (40); STEM, *mund*. Singular: *mundus*, *mundi*, *undo*, *mundum*, *unde*, *undo*. Plural: *mundi*, *mundorum*, *mundis*, *mundos*, *mundi*, *mundis*. It is of the Masculine gender, by 45; is in the Accusative Singular; and is the Direct Object of the transitive verb *aedificāvit*, according to Rule V.: "The Direct Object of an action is put in the Accusative."

EXERCISE XXIII.

I. Vocabulary.

Aedificō, arē, avi, atum,	to build.
Arō, arē, avi, atum,	to plough.
Cantō, arē, avi, atum,	to sing.
Italiā, ae, f.	Italy.
Libērō, arē, avi, atum,	to liberate.
Rēnōvō, arē, avi, atum,	to renew.
Spērō, arē, avi, atum,	to hope.
Tarquinīus, ii, m.	Tarquinius, Roman king.
Thēmistōclēs, is, m.	Themistocles, Athenian commander.

II. Translate into English.

1. *Lusciniam laudo*.¹ 2. *Lusciniam laudamus*. 3. *Luscinias laudat*. 4. *Luscinias laudent*. 5. *Luscinia laudatur*. 6. *Lusciniae laudentur*. 7. *Patriam amamus*. 8. *Pro patriā*² *pugnabimus*. 9. *Nonne*³ *Themistocles patriam liberāvit*? 10. *Patriam liberāvit*. 11. *Italiam liberāverunt*. 12. *Italia liberāta*⁴ *est*. 13. *Tarquinijus templum aedificā-*

¹ *Lusciniam* is the Direct Object of *laudo*, according to Rule V.

² See Rule XXXII. page 24.

³ See 346, II. 1, page 59.

⁴ For agreement of participle with subject, see Rule XXXV. 460, 1, page 54.

vit. 14. Templum aedificābat. 15. Temp̄la aedificavērant. 16. Temp̄la aedificāta erant. 17. Templum aedificātum erit. 18. Puērū laudabāmus. 19. Puēri laudāti sunt. 20. Nonne¹ bellum renovātum est?

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. The nightingale is singing. 2. The nightingales are singing. 3. The nightingales will sing. 4. The boys have been praised. 5. Did you not¹ praise the boys?² 6. We praised the boys. 7. The boys will be praised. 8. Have we not¹ liberated Italy? 9. You have liberated Italy. 10. We will liberate the country. 11. We were ploughing the field. 12. Will you plough the field? 13. The field will be ploughed.

FIRST CONJUGATION—THIRD DECLENSION.³

ADVERBS.

RULE LI.—Use of Adverbs.

582. Adverbs⁴ qualify VERBS, ADJECTIVES, and other ADVERBS:

Sāpientes feliciter⁴ vivunt, *The wise live happily.* Cic. Facile⁴ doctissimus, *unquestionably the most learned.* Cic. Haud⁴ aliter, *not otherwise.* Virg.

¹ See 346, II. 1, page 59.

² The Latin word for *boys* in this sentence will be in the Accusative, according to Rule V., and will precede the verb.

³ The pupil should now review the Third Declension (48–54).

⁴ The Adverb is, therefore, the part of speech which is used to qualify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. *Feliciter*, happily, is an adverb qualifying the verb *vivunt*, live (*live happily*). *Facile*, easily, unquestionably, is an adverb qualifying the adjective *doctissimus*, the most learned (*easily*, i.e. *unquestionably* the most learned). *Haud*, not, is an adverb qualifying the adverb *aliter*, otherwise (*not otherwise*). The adverb in Latin usually stands directly before the word which it qualifies, as in these examples.

MODEL FOR PARSING ADVERBS.

Sapientēs feliciter vivunt, *The wise live happily.*

Feliciter is an adverb, and qualifies *vivunt*, according to Rule LI.:
 "Adverbs qualify VERBS, ADJECTIVES, and other ADVERBS."

EXERCISE XXIV.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Elōquentiā, ac, <i>f.</i>	<i>eloquence.</i>
Expugnō, arē, āvi, atum,	<i>to take, take by storm.</i>
Fortiter, <i>adv.</i>	<i>bravely.</i>
Juventūs, juvenūtis, <i>f.</i>	<i>youth.</i>
Ornō, arē, āvi, atum,	<i>to adorn, be an ornament to.</i>
Piētās, piētātis, <i>f.</i>	<i>filial affection, piety, duty.</i>
Pugnō, arē, āvi, atum,	<i>to fight.</i>
Servō, arē, āvi, atum,	<i>to preserve, keep, save.</i>
Volo, arē, āvi, atum,	<i>to fly.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Avis volat. 2. Aves volant. 3. Nonne¹ avis cantābat? 4. Aves cantābant. 5. Rex urbem² aedificāvit. 6. Urbs aedificāta³ est. 7. Urbes aedificātae³ erunt. 8. Milītes fortiter⁴ pugnāverunt. 9. Scipio⁵ milītes laudāvit. 10. Scipio⁵ milītum virtutem laudābat. 11. Scipiōnem laudāmus. 12. Scipio patrem servāvit. 13. Scipio urbem expugnāvit. 14. Urbs expugnāta est. 15. Milītes patriam amant. 16. Milītes⁵ pro patriā pugnābant. 17. Piētās puēros ornat. 18. Virtūtes civitātem ornant.

¹ See 346, II. 1, page 59.

² *Urbem*, direct object of *aedificāvit*, according to Rule V.

³ Why *aedificāta* in one case, and *aedificātae* in the other? Why not *aedificātus* in both? See Rule XXXV. 460, 1, page 54.

⁴ *Fortiter*, an Adverb qualifying *pugnāverunt*, according to Rule LI.

⁵ In what order will you look out the words in this sentence? See Suggestion V.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. The birds are singing. 2. Do you not¹ love birds?²
 3. We love birds.² 4. This bird will fly. 5. Did you not¹
 save the city? 6. The soldiers saved the city. 7. Shep-
 herds love the mountains. 8. We love virtue. 9. Is not
 virtue loved? 10. It is loved. 11. Do not the citizens
 praise the king? 12. They praise the king. 13. The king
 will be praised. 14. The virtue of the king is praised.

FIRST CONJUGATION — FOURTH AND FIFTH DECLENSIONS.³

EXERCISE XXV.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Convōcō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to assemble, call together.</i>
Duplicō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to double, increase.</i>
Dux, dūcis, m.	<i>general, leader.</i>
Fidēs, fidēi, f.	<i>faith, fidelity, word,⁴ promise.</i>
Fūgō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to rout.</i>
Hōmō, hōmīnis, m.	<i>man.</i>
Sēnātūs, ūs, m.	<i>senate.</i>
Stimulō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to stimulate.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Homīnes⁵ cantum lusciniæ⁶ laudant. 2. Cantus lus-
 ciniaē laudātur. 3. Romūlus exercitum fugat. 4. Nonne

¹ See 346, II. 1, page 59.

² Remember that the *object* in Latin usually precedes the verb.

³ The pupil should now review these Declensions (116, 119).

⁴ To keep one's word, *fidem servāre*: I keep my word, *fidem meam servo*, or *fidem servo*, as the Latin possessives, *meus*, my, *tuus*, your, etc., when not emphatic, are often omitted; when expressed, they usually follow their nouns.

⁵ In this sentence, what order will you follow, in accordance with Suggestion V., in looking out the words in the Vocabulary? In accordance with Suggestion VII., for what forms will you look in the Vocabulary to find the meaning of *homīnes* (51, II.), *mīlites* (50, II.), *stimulāvit* (205)?

⁶ See Rule XVI. page 22.

exercitum fugavimus? 5. Exercitus fugatus est. 6. Exercitus fugatus erit. 7. Consul senatum convocavit. 8. Senatus convocatus est. 9. Senatus consulem laudavit. 10. Spes victoriae milites stimulavit. 11. Numerum dierum duplicavi. 12. Numerus dierum duplicatus est.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. The boy has kept his word.¹ 2. Will you not keep your word? 3. We will keep our word. 4. The consul praised the fidelity of the citizens. 5. Will not the fidelity of the citizens be praised? 6. Will not the citizens praise the fidelity of the army? 7. They have praised the fidelity of the army. 8. Did not the general praise the army? 9. He praised the army. 10. The army will be praised.

FIRST CONJUGATION — ADJECTIVES.²

EXERCISE XXVI.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Ampliō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to enlarge.</i>
Condemnō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to condemn.</i>
Hannibāl, Hannibālīs, m.	<i>Hannibal, Carthaginian general.</i>
Innocens, innocentīs, -	<i>innocent.</i>
Nobilīs, ē,	<i>noble.</i>
Novūs, ā, ūm,	<i>new.</i>
Occüpō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to occupy.</i>
Pūnicūs, ā, ūm,	<i>Carthaginian, Punic.</i>

¹ See note 4, preceding page.

² The pupil should now review Adjectives (146-162).

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Rex urbem novam¹ ampliābat. 2. Urbem novam ampliābunt. 3. Rex urbem pulchram¹ ampliavērat. 4. Urbs pulchra servāta² est. 5. Hannibal multas civitatē occupāvit. 6. Judīces homīnem innocentissimū³ condemnāvērunt. 7. Num Punīcum bellum renovātum est? 8. Nonne Punīcum bellum renovātum est? 9. Punīcum bellum renovātum est. 10. Romāni nobilissimas⁴ urbes expugnāvērunt.

/ III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Will not the brave soldiers save the city? 2. The brave soldiers will save the beautiful city. 3. The noble city will be saved. 4. We praise good boys. 5. Good boys will be praised. 6. Do you not praise diligent pupils? 7. Diligent pupils are praised. 8. The citizens praise the brave soldiers.

FIRST CONJUGATION — PRONOUNS.⁴

EXERCISE XXVII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Aliquīs, āliquā, āliquīd or āliquōd,	<i>some one, somebody.</i>
Dēlectō, ārē, āyī, ātūm,	<i>to delight.</i>
Diligentiā, ae, f.	<i>diligence.</i>
Nōn, <i>adv.</i>	<i>not.</i>
Sālūtō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to salute.</i>
Suū, ā, ūm,	<i>his, her, us, their.</i>

¹ See Rule XXXIII. p. 32.

² Why *servāta* rather than *servātus*? See Rule XXXV. 460, 1, p. 54.

³ In accordance with Suggestion VII., for what form will you look in the Vocabulary? See 162.

⁴ The pupil should now review Pronouns (182–191).

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Quis hanc¹ urbem servābit? 2. Hanc urbem pulchram servabimus. 3. Quis te² salutāvit? 4. Pater meus¹ te salutāt. 5. Haec¹ vita te delectat. 6. Philosophia nos² delectat. 7. Omnia animalia se² amant. 8. Fratres tui¹ laudantur. 9. Fratres mei laudāti sunt. 10. Puer parentes suos² amat. 11. Puēri boni parentes suos² amant. 12. Parentes nostros amamus.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Do you blame me? 2. We do not⁴ blame you. 3. Whom do you blame? 4. We blame your brother. 5. This book delights me. 6. These books delighted us. 7. Did not⁵ your father praise you? 8. He praised us. 9. Did not⁵ some one praise your diligence? 10. Our parents praised our diligence. 11. Did your brother blame you? 12. He did not⁴ blame me. 13. He blamed himself. 14. He will be blamed.

¹ These Pronouns are all used as adjectives, and agree with their nouns like any other adjectives, according to Rule XXXIII. p. 32. Pronouns thus used as adjectives generally precede their nouns; but the Possessive Pronouns, *meus, tuus*, etc. (185), generally follow their nouns, as in this Exercise.

² Personal Pronouns, it will be remembered, are used as substantives (184). They are accordingly governed like any other substantives. See Rule V. p. 70. Observe that the object precedes the verb.

³ The pupil will observe that *suos* in the tenth sentence must be rendered *his*, while in the eleventh it must be rendered *their*. Thus the meaning of the Possessive *suus* depends in part upon the number of the word to which it refers. It must be rendered *his* (*her, its*) when that word, as *puer* in the tenth sentence, is in the *Singular*; but it must be rendered *their* when that word, as *puēri* in the eleventh sentence, is in the *Plural*.

⁴ When a verb with a direct object has also an adverb qualifying it, the usual order is *Object, Adverb, Verb*; but the adverb *non*, not, may stand either *before* or *after* the object.

⁵ *Negative*.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

207. Moneo, *I advise.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
moneō,	moneŕe,	moneūi,	moneŕtūm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I advise.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
moneō	moneāmus
moneŕs	moneātis
moneŕt ;	moneant.

IMPERFECT.

I was advising.

monebām	monebāmus
monebāŕs	monebātis
monebāt ;	monebant.

FUTURE.

I shall or will advise.

monebō	monebīmus
monebīs	monebītis
monebīt ;	monebunt.

PERFECT.

I advised or have advised.

monehī	moneuimūs
moneuistī	moneuistis
moneuīt ;	moneuerunt, or eŕe.

PLUPERFECT.

I had advised.

moneuerām	moneuerāmus
moneuerāŕs	moneuerātis
moneuerāt ;	moneuerant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have advised.

moneerō	moneerīmus
moneerīs	moneerītis
moneerīt ;	moneerint.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

I may or can advise.

SINGULAR.

mōneāim
mōneās
mōneāt ;

PLURAL.

mōneāmūs
mōneātīs
mōneant.

IMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should advise.

mōnērēm
mōnērēs
mōnērēt ;

mōnērēmūs
mōnērētīs
mōnērent.

PERFECT.

I may have advised.

mōnuērīm
mōnuērīs
mōnuērīt ;

mōnuērīmūs
mōnuērītīs
mōnuērīnt.

PLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have advised.

mōnuissēm
mōnuissēs
mōnuissēt ;

mōnuissēmūs
mōnuissētīs
mōnuissent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. mōnē, *advise thou ;* mōnētē, *advise ye.*

FUT. mōnētō, *thou shalt advise,* mōnētōtē, *ye shall advise,*
mōnētō, *he shall advise ;* mōnentō, *they shall advise*

INFINITIVE.

PRES. mōnērē, *to advise.*
PERF. mōnuissē, *to have advised.*
FUT. mōnītārūs essē, *to be*
about to advise.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. mōnens, *advising.*
FUT. mōnītārūs, *about to advise.*

GERUND.

Gen. mōnendi, *of advising,*
Dat. mōnendō, *for advising,*
Acc. mōnendūm, *advising,*
Abl. mōnendō, *by advising.*

SUPINE.

Acc. mōnītūm, *to advise,*
Abl. mōnītā, *to advise, be advised.*

SECOND CONJUGATION.

PASSIVE VOICE.

208. Moneor, *I am advised.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.
mōneōr,	mōnēri,	mōnītūs sūm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I am advised.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
mōneōr	mōnēmūr
mōnēris, or rē	mōnēmīni
mōnētūr;	mōnentūr.

IMPERFECT.

I was advised.

mōnēbār	mōnēbāmūr
mōnēbāris, or rē	mōnēbāmīni
mōnēbātūr;	mōnēbantūr.

FUTURE.

I shall or will be advised.

mōnēbōr	mōnēbīāmūr
mōnēbōris, or rē	mōnēbīāmīni
mōnēbītūr;	mōnēbuntūr.

PERFECT.

I have been or was advised.

mōnītūs sūm ¹	mōnīti sūmūs
mōnītūs es	mōnīti estis
mōnītūs est;	mōnīti sunt.

PLUPERFECT.

I had been advised.

mōnītūs ērām ¹	mōnīti ērāmus
mōnītūs ēras	mōnīti ērātis
mōnītūs erāt;	mōnīti erant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have been advised.

mōnītūs ērō ¹	mōnīti ērimūs
mōnītūs ēris	mōnīti ēritis
mōnītūs erit;	mōnīti erunt.

¹ See 206, foot-notes.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

I may or can be advised.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
möneär	möneämür
möneärís, or rë	möneämíni
möneätür;	möneantür.

IMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should be advised.

mönërër	mönëremür
mönërerís, or rë	mönëremíni
mönëretür;	mönërentür.

PERFECT.

I may have been advised.

mönítüs sím ¹	möníti símüs
mönítüs síis	möníti sítis
mönítüs sít;	möníti sint.

PLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have been advised.

mönítüs essëm ¹	möníti essëmüs
mönítüs essës	möníti essëtis
mönítüs essët;	möníti essent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. mönërë, <i>be thou advised;</i>	mönëmíni, <i>be ye advised.</i>
FUT. mönëtör, <i>thou shalt be advised,</i>	
mönëtör, <i>he shall be advised;</i>	mönentör, <i>they shall be advised.</i>

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. mönëri, <i>to be advised,</i>	
PERF. mönítüs essë, <i>to have been advised,</i>	PERF. mönítüs, <i>advised,</i>
FUT. mönítüm iri, <i>to be about to be advised.</i>	FUT. mönendüs, <i>to be advised.</i>

¹ See 206, foot-notes.

SECOND CONJUGATION—ACTIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXVIII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Mōneō, mōnērē, mōnui, mōnītūm,	<i>to advise.</i>
Pāreō, pārērē, pārui, pārītūm,	<i>to obey.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Moneo, monēbam, monēbo.¹ 2. Mones, monētis. 3. Monet, monent. 4. Monēmus, monebāmus, monebīmus. 5. Monēbant, monēbunt. 6. Monui, monučram, monučro. 7. Monuīmus, monuerāmus, monuerīmus. 8. Monuit, monučrunt. 9. Monučrat, monučrant. 10. Monučrit, monučrint. 11. Moneam, monērem, monučrim, monuissem. 12. Moneat, moneant. 13. Monēret, monērent. 14. Monučrit, monučrint. 15. Monuisset, monuissent.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. You advise, you were advising, you will advise. 2. He obeys, they obey. 3. He was obeying, they were obeying. 4. He will advise, they will advise. 5. He has obeyed, he had obeyed, he will have obeyed. 6. They have advised, they had advised, they will have advised. 7. I have advised, we have advised. 8. I had advised, I had obeyed. 9. He may advise, he may obey.

¹ The pupil should carefully compare the forms grouped together under the several numerals, and observe wherein they differ from each other.

FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS—ACTIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXIX.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Cantō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to sing.</i>
Spērō, āre, āvi. ātūm,	<i>to hope.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Sperat, paret.¹ 2. Sperant, parent. 3. Sperāmus, parēmus. 4. Sperābat, parēbat. 5. Sperābant, parēbant. 6. Sperābam, parēbam. 7. Sperabāmus, parēbāmus. 8. Sperabīmus, parēbīmus. 9. Sperābo, parēbo. 10. Sperāvi, parui. 11. Speravēram, paruēram. 12. Speravēro, paruēro. 13. Speravīmus, paruīmus. 14. Speravērat, paruērat. 15. Speravērint, paruērint. 16. Sperāte, parēte.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. I sing, I advise. 2. I was singing, I was advising. 3. I will sing, I will advise. 4. He will hope, he will obey. 5. They will hope, they will obey. 6. They were singing, they were advising. 7. They sing, they advise. 8. He has hoped, he has obeyed. 9. They have hoped, they have obeyed. 10. He had sung, he had obeyed. 11. They had sung, they had obeyed. 12. We had hoped, we had advised. 13. We would sing, we would obey.

¹ In this Exercise, the pupil should carefully compare the corresponding forms in the two Conjugations,—the First and the Second,—and should carefully observe the difference between them.

SECOND CONJUGATION—ACTIVE VOICE.

OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH.

EXERCISE XXX.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Aurūm, i, n.	gold.
Flōs, flōris, m.	flower.
Hābeō, hābēre, hābuī, hābitūm,	to have, hold.
Mēreō, mērēre, mēruī, mēritūm,	to deserve, merit.
Philōsōphūs, i, m.	philosopher.
Pondūs, pondēris, n.	weight, mass.
Praebeō, praebēre, praebuī, praebitūm,	to furnish, give.
Praemiūm, ii, n.	reward.
Tāceō, tācēre, tācuī, tācitūm,	to be silent.
Terreō, terrēre, terruī, territūm,	to frighten, terrify.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Puer librum habet. 2. Puēri libros habent. 3. Libros utiles¹ habēmus. 4. Librum utilem habuisti. 5. Nonne bonum¹ amicum habēbis? 6. Bonum amicum habēbo. 7. Bonos amicos habuīmus. 8. Rex amicos habēbat. 9. Rex aurum habēbat. 10. Rex² magnum auri pondus³ habučrat. 11. Gloriam veram habebītis. 12. Ver praebet flores. 13. Ver praebēbit flores. 14. Philōsōphus tacēbat. 15. Discipūlus praemium meret.

¹ Observe that the Latin adjective may either precede or follow its noun; though it seems more frequently to follow, unless it is emphatic.

² In this sentence, endeavor, in accordance with Suggestion IV., to discover the *subject*, *verb*, and *object*, before looking out the words in the Vocabulary. In what order will you look out the words in accordance with Suggestion V.?

³ When a noun is qualified by both an adjective and a genitive, as *pondus* by *magnum* and *auri*, the adjective usually precedes both nouns, and is followed by the genitive, as in this example: *magnum auri pondus*.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Who has my book? 2. I have your book. 3. Which book have you? 4. I have three¹ books. 5. My brother has ten books. 6. The king had a golden crown. 7. Did he not have many friends? 8. He had many friends. 9. You will have true friends. 10. The pupils are silent.² 11. Will you not be silent? 12. We will be silent.

SECOND CONJUGATION—PASSIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXXI.

I. *Translate into English.*

1. Moneor, monēbar, monēbor. 2. Monēmur, monebāmur, monebīmur. 3. Moneātur, moneantur. 4. Monerētur, monerentur. 5. Monītus est, monīti sunt. 6. Monītus erat, monīti erant. 7. Monītus erit, monīti crunt. 8. Monētor, monentor. 9. Monet, monētur. 10. Monent, monentur. 11. Monēbat, Monebātur. 12. Monēbant, monebantur. 13. Monēbit, monebītur. 14. Monēbunt, monebuntur. 15. Monēmus, monēmur. 16. Monebāmus, Monebāmur. 17. Monebīmus, monebīmur.

II. *Translate into Latin.*

1. He is advised, they are advised. 2. I was terrified, we were terrified. 3. He will be advised, they will be advised. 4. You have been terrified, I have been terrified. 5. He had been advised, he had been terrified. 6. I shall have been advised, I shall have been terrified. 7. I advise, I am advised. 8. I was advising, I was advised. 9. I shall advise, I shall be advised. 10. They terrify, they are terrified. 11. They were terrifying, they were terrified. 12. They will terrify, they will be terrified.

¹ Place the Numeral *before* the noun.

² *Are silent* is to be rendered by the Latin verb *taceo*.

FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS — PASSIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXXII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Admōncō, admōnērē, admōnuī, admōnītūm,	<i>to admonish.</i>
Amō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to love.</i>
Invitō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to invite.</i>
Laudō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to praise.</i>
Terreō, terrērē, terruī, terrītūm,	<i>to terrify.</i>
Vitūpērō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to blame.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Invitātur, terrētur. 2. Invitantur, terrentur. 3. Invitāmur, terrēmur. 4. Invitabāmur, terrebāmur. 5. Invitabātur, terrebātur. 6. Invitabantur, terrebantur. 7. Invitabuntur, terrebuntur. 8. Invitabītur, terrebītur. 9. Invitabor, terrēbor. 10. Invitātus sum, terrītus sum. 11. Invitāti sumus, terrīti sumus. 12. Invitātus est, terrītus est. 13. Invitāti sunt, terrīti sunt. 14. Invitāti erant, terrīti erant. 15. Invitātus erat, terrītus erat.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. I am invited, I am admonished. 2. You are invited, you are admonished. 3. He was praised, he was advised. 4. They were praised, they were advised. 5. You will be invited, you will be admonished. 6. He has been blamed, he has been terrified. 7. They had been loved, they had been admonished. 8. They will have been invited, they

will have been admonished. 9. I may be invited, I may be admonished. 10. I should be invited, I should be admonished.

SECOND CONJUGATION — PASSIVE VOICE.

OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH.

EXERCISE XXXIII.

I. Vocabulary.

Apūd, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	<i>near, before, among.</i>
Exerceō, exercēre, exercui, exercitum,	<i>to exercise, train.</i>
Frāter, frātris, <i>m.</i>	<i>brother.</i>
Māgistēr, māgistri, <i>m.</i>	<i>master, teacher.</i>
Mēmōriā, <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>memory.</i>
Puēr, puēri, <i>m.</i>	<i>boy.</i>
Quis, quae, quid, ¹	<i>who, which, what?</i>
Rectē, <i>adv.</i>	<i>rightly.</i>
Tuū, <i>ā, ūm,</i>	<i>your, yours.</i>

II. Translate into English.

1. Quis monētur? 2. Nonne puer monētur? 3. Puer recte monētur. 4. Puēri recte monentur. 5. Discipuli recte moniti sunt. 6. Discipulus recte monitus est. 7. Frater tuus recte admonitus erit. 8. Fratres tui recte admoniti erunt. 9. Nonne admoniti sumus? 10. Recte admoniti sumus. 11. Memoria exercetur. 12. Memoria

¹ For the declension of the Interrogative Pronoun *quis*, see 188.

exerceātur.¹ 13. Memoria exercebĭtur. 14. Discipŭli apud magistros exercentur.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Were not the boys terrified? 2. They were terrified. 3. Let² the pupils be admonished. 4. They have been admonished. 5. Who will be advised? 6. These boys will be advised. 7. Has your memory been exercised? 8. My memory has been exercised. 9. Was not the general terrified? 10. The general himself³ was not terrified. 11. The soldiers were terrified.

FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS—MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES.

EXERCISE XXXIV.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Cāmillŭs, i, m.	Camillus, Roman general.
Exspectō, āre, āvi, ātŭm,	to await, expect.
Hostĭs, is, m. and f.	enemy.
Ingens, ingentĭs,	huge, large, great.
Lēgiō, lēgiōnis, f.	legion, body of soldiers.
Nōn, adv.	not.
Nŭmērŭs, i, m.	number.
Optō, āre, āvi, ātŭm,	to wish for, desire.
Pēcŭniā, ae, f.	money.

¹ *Exerceātur*; the Subjunctive is sometimes best rendered by *let*. See 196. I. 2.

² *Let be admonished* is to be rendered into Latin by a single verb in the Subjunctive. See 196, I. 2.

³ *Himself* = *ipse*. See 186.

Philōsōphūs, i, m.	<i>philosopher.</i>
Praeceptōr, praeceptōris, m.	<i>teacher.</i>
Proeliūm, ii, n.	<i>battle.</i>
Rōmānūs, i, m.	<i>Roman, a Roman.</i>
Sūpērō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to conquer.</i>
Vērēcundiā, ae, f.	<i>modesty.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Camillus hostes superāvit. 2. Hostes superāti sunt.
 3. Omnes discipūli paruērānt.¹ 4. Romāni hostem expectā-
 bant. 5. Romāni² ingentem hostium numērum³ expecta-
 vērant.¹ 6. Hostes proelium expectābant. 7. Praeceptor
 tacēbat. 8. Discipūli tacēbant. 9. Verecundia juventūtem
 ornat. 10. Philōsōphus pecuniam non habet. 11. Philos-
 ōphi pecuniam non optant.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Are you expecting me? 2. We are expecting you.
 3. Did you not await the enemy?⁴ 4. We awaited the
 enemy. 5. Have you not a good memory? 6. I have a
 good memory. 7. Will the soldiers obey? 8. The brave
 soldiers will obey. 9. Camillus had an army. 10. He
 praised the army. 11. Did you advise the boy? 12. We
 advised the boys. 13. Were not the enemy put to flight?⁵
 14. They were put to flight.

¹ In accordance with Suggestion VII. 3, for what form will you look in the Vocabulary? See 205, 207.

² Apply to this sentence Suggestions IV. and V.

³ *Ingentem hostium numērum*, for arrangement see note on *pondus*, Exercise XXX.

⁴ Put the Latin word in the plural.

⁵ *Put to flight* is to be rendered by a single Latin verb.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

209. Rego, *I rule.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
regō,	regēre,	rexī,	rectūm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I rule.

SINGULAR.

regō
regis
regit ;

PLURAL.

regimūs
regitis
regunt.

IMPERFECT.

I was ruling.

regēbām
regēbās
regēbāt ;

regēbāmūs
regēbātis
regēbant.

FUTURE.

I shall or will rule.

regām
regēs
regēt ;

regēmūs
regētis
regent.

PERFECT.

I ruled or have ruled.

rexī
rexiſti
rexit ;

reximūs
rexiſtis
rexerunt, or ēre.

PLUPERFECT.

I had ruled.

rexērām
rexērās
rexērāt ;

rexērāmūs
rexērātis
rexērant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have ruled.

rexōrō
rexōris
rexōrit ;

rexōrimūs
rexōritis
rexōrint.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

I may or can rule.

SINGULAR.

rēgām

rēgās

rēgāt;

PLURAL.

rēgāmūs

rēgātis

rēgant.

IMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should rule.

rēgērēm

rēgērēs

rēgēret;

rēgērēmūs

rēgērētis

rēgērent.

PERFECT.

I may have ruled.

rexērim

rexēris

rexērit;

rexērimūs

rexēritis

rexērint.

PLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have ruled.

rexissēm

rexissēs

rexissēt;

rexissēmūs

rexissētis

rexissent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. rēgē, rule thou;

FUT. rēgītō, thou shalt rule,

rēgītō, he shall rule;

rēgītē, rule ye.

rēgītōtē, ye shall rule,

rēguntō, they shall rule.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. rēgērē, to rule.

PERF. rexissē, to have ruled.

FUT. rectārūs essē, to be about to rule.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. rēgens, ruling.

FUT. rectārūs, about to rule.

GERUND.

Gen. rēgendī, of ruling,

Dat. rēgendō, for ruling,

Acc. rēgendūm, ruling,

Abl. rēgendō, by ruling.

SUPINE.

Acc. rectūm, to rule,

Abl. rectū, to rule, be ruled.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

PASSIVE VOICE.

210. Regor, *I am ruled.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.
rēgōr,	rēgī,	rectūs sūm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I am ruled.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
rēgōr	rēgimur
rēgēris, or rē	rēgimini
rēgitur;	rēgantur.

IMPERFECT.

I was ruled.

rēgebār	rēgebāmur
rēgebāris, or rē	rēgebāmini
rēgebātūr;	rēgebantūr.

FUTURE.

I shall or will be ruled.

rēgār	rēgemur
rēgēris, or rē	rēgemini
rēgētūr;	rēgentūr.

PERFECT.

I have been or was ruled.

rectūs sūm ¹	rectī sūmūs
rectūs es	rectī estis
rectūs est;	rectī sunt.

PLUPERFECT.

I had been ruled.

rectūs ērām ¹	rectī ērāmūs
rectūs ērās	rectī ērātis
rectūs ērāt;	rectī ērant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have been ruled.

rectūs ērō ¹	rectī ērimūs
rectūs ēris	rectī ēritis
rectūs ērit;	rectī ērunt.

¹ See 206, foot-notes.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

I may or can be ruled.

SINGULAR.

rēgār
rēgārīs, or rē
rēgātūr ;

PLURAL.

rēgāmūr
rēgāmīni
rēgantūr.

IMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should be ruled.

rēgērēr
rēgērērīs, or rē
rēgērētūr ;

rēgērēmūr
rēgērēmīni
rēgērentūr.

PERFECT.

I may have been ruled.

rectūs sīm¹
rectūs sis
rectūs sīt ;

rectī sīmūs
rectī sitīs
rectī sint.

PLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have been ruled.

rectūs essēm¹
rectūs essēs
rectūs essēt ;

rectī essēmūs
rectī essētīs
rectī essent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. rēgērē, *be thou ruled ;* | rēgīmīni, *be ye ruled.*

FUT. rēgītōr, *thou shalt be ruled,* |
rēgītōr, *he shall be ruled ;* | rēguntōr, *ye shall be ruled.*

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. rēgī, *to be ruled.*

PERF. rectūs esse, *to have been ruled.*

FUT. rectūm irī, *to be about to be ruled.*

PERF. rectūs, *ruled.*

FUT. rēgendūs, *to be ruled.*

¹ See 206, foot-notes.

THIRD CONJUGATION—ACTIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXXV,

I. *Vocabulary.*

Dūcō, ērc, duxī, ductūm,	<i>to lead.</i>
Rēgō, ērē, roxī, rectūm,	<i>to rule, govern.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Rego, regēbam, regam. 2. Regīmus, regebāmus, regēmus. 3. Regītis, regis. 4. Regēbas, regebātis. 5. Regēbant, regēbat. 6. Reget, regent. 7. Rexērunt, rexit. 8. Rexi, rexeram, rexero. 9. Rexīmus, rexerāmus, rexerīmus. 10. Regas, regeres, rexeris, rexisses. 11. Regātis, regerētis, rexerītis, rexissētis. 12. Regam, regāmus. 13. Regerōmus, regērem. 14. Rexerit, rexerint. 15. Rexissent, rexisset. 16. Rege, regite.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. He leads, he was leading, he will lead. 2. He rules, he was ruling, he will rule. 3. They lead, they rule. 4. They were leading, they were ruling. 5. They will lead, they will rule. 6. You have led, you have ruled. 7. He had led, he had ruled. 8. They had led, they had ruled. 9. He will have led, he will have ruled. 10. They may lead, they may rule. 11. He would lead, he would rule. 12. They would lead, they would rule. 13. We should have led, we should have ruled.

FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD CONJUGATIONS — ACTIVE
VOICE.

EXERCISE XXXVI.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Dicō, dicēre, dixi, dictum,	to say, tell, speak.
Vocō, arē, āvi, ātum,	to call.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Vocat, tacet, dicit.¹ 2. Vocant, tacent, dicunt. 3. Vocābant, tacēbant, dicēbant. 4. Vocābo, tacēbo, dicam. 5. Vocāvīmus, tacuīmus, dixīmus. 6. Vocāvi, tacui, dixi. 7. Vocavērunt, tacuērunt, dixērunt. 8. Vocavērat, tacuērat, dixērat. 9. Vocavērint, tacuērint, dixērint. 10. Vocem, taceam, dicam. 11. Vocārent, taçērent, dicērent. 12. Vocāte, tacēte, dicite.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. I invite, I admonish, I lead. 2. We call, we are silent, we speak. 3. We were inviting, we were admonishing, we were leading. 4. I shall call, I shall be silent, I shall speak. 5. He has invited, he has been silent, he has led. 6. He had praised, he had obeyed, he had ruled. 7. They had blamed, they had advised, they had spoken. 8. He may call, he may admonish, he may rule.

¹ In this Exercise, the pupil should carefully compare the corresponding forms in the three Conjugations here represented, — the First, the Second, and the Third, — and should carefully observe the difference between them. The advantages of such a course are twofold: first, it teaches the pupil to distinguish the several Conjugations from each other, which is one of the most important lessons to be learned in the study of the language; and, secondly, it tends to form in him, thus early, the habit of close and accurate observation, the habit of marking differences and of tracing resemblances in kindred forms, which is of vital importance in the whole course of classical study.

THIRD CONJUGATION—ACTIVE VOICE.

OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH.

EXERCISE XXXVII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

<i>Animus, i, m.</i>	<i>mind, passion.</i>
<i>Bēnē, adv.</i>	<i>well.</i>
<i>Dēfectiō, dēfectiōnis, f.</i>	<i>eclipse.</i>
<i>Disertē, adv.</i>	<i>clearly, eloquently.</i>
<i>Edūcō, ēdūcērē, ēduxī, ēductum,</i>	<i>to lead forth.</i>
<i>Indicō, indicērē, indixī, indictum,</i>	<i>to declare.</i>
<i>Lātīnē, adv.</i>	<i>in Latin.</i>
<i>Praedicō, praedicērē, praedixī, praedictum,</i>	<i>to predict, foretell.</i>
<i>Sāpientēr, adv.</i>	<i>wisely.</i>
<i>Thālēs, is, m.</i>	<i>Thales, a philosopher.</i>
<i>Tullūs, i, m.</i>	<i>Tullus, a Roman name.</i>
<i>Vērūm, i, n.</i>	<i>truth.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Bene dixisti. 2. Nonne Cicēro in senātu dixērat?
 3. Cicēro diserte dicēbat. 4. Oratōres diserte dicent. 5.
 Philōsōphus sapienter dixit. 6. Philōsōphi sapienter dixē-
 rant. 7. Oratōres Latīne dixērunt. 8. Caesar legiōnes
 eduxit. 9. Hannībal exercitum in Italiā duxit. 10. Quis
 bellum indixit? 11. Tullus bellum indixit. 12. Thales
 dēfectiōnem solis praedixit.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Who will speak the truth? 2. Have we not spoken
 the truth? 3. You have spoken the truth. 4. Will not
 the general lead forth the army? 5. He has led forth the
 army. 6. Do you not govern your mind? 7. We govern
 our minds. 8. Did you predict this war? 9. We did not
 predict the war. 10. Who has declared war? 11. The
 Romans have declared war.

THIRD CONJUGATION—PASSIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXXVIII.

I. *Translate into English.*

1. Regor, regēbar, regar. 2. Regīmur, regebāmur, regēmur. 3. Regar, regāmur. 4. Regerētur, regerentur. 5. Rectus est, rectus erat, rectus erit. 6. Recti sunt, recti erant, recti erunt. 7. Regit, regitur. 8. Regunt, reguntur. 9. Regēbat, regebātur. 10. Regēbant, regebantur. 11. Reget, regētur. 12. Regent, regentur. 13. Regīmus, regimur. 14. Regebāmus, regebāmur. 15. Regēmus, regēmur.

II. *Translate into Latin.*

1. He is ruled, they are ruled. 2. I am ruled, I am led. 3. We are ruled, we are led. 4. He was ruled, they were ruled. 5. He will be ruled, they will be ruled. 6. We have been ruled, we have been led. 7. I lead, I am led. 8. We lead, we are led. 9. We were ruling, we were ruled. 10. He was leading, he was led. 11. They may rule, they may be ruled.

FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD CONJUGATIONS—

PASSIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXXIX.

I. *Translate into English.*

1. Vocor, moneor, ducor. 2. Vocāmur, monēmur, ducimur. 3. Vocātur, monētur, ducitur. 4. Vocabātur, monebātur, ducebātur. 5. Vocabantur, monebantur, ducebantur. 6. Vocabuntur, monebuntur, ducentur. 7. Vocā-

tus es, monitus es, ductus es. 8. Vocāti estis, monīti estis, ducti estis. 9. Vocātus eram, monitus eram, ductus eram. 10. Vocātus erit, monitus erit, ductus erit.

II. *Translate into Latin.*

1. He is invited, he is admonished, he is led. 2. We were called, we were advised, we were ruled. 3. He will be called, he will be advised, he will be ruled. 4. He may be invited, he may be admonished, he may be led. 5. He has been called, he has been advised, he has been led. 6. They have been called, they have been advised, they have been led.

THIRD CONJUGATION — PASSIVE VOICE.

OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH.

EXERCISE XL.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Mundūs, i, m.	<i>world.</i>
Semper, adv.	<i>always, ever.</i>
Vērūm, i, n.	<i>truth.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Mundus regitur. 2. Omnis hic mundus semper rectus est. 3. Hic mundus semper regitur. 4. Haec civitas bene regitur. 5. Hae civitates bene reguntur. 6. Civitates rectae sunt. 7. Anīmus regatur. 8. Exercitus in Italiam ductus est. 9. Multi exercitus in Italiam ducti erant. 10. Bellum indictum¹ erat. 11. Multa bella indicta¹ sunt.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Was not the army led forth? 2. The army was led forth. 3. Has not this state been well governed? 4. This

¹ Why *indictum* in one example, and *indicta* in the other? Why not rather *indictus* in both? See Rule XXXV. 1, page 54.

state has been well governed. 5. Will not the truth be spoken? 6. The truth has been spoken. 7. Let¹ the truth always be spoken. 8. Would not war have been declared? 9. War would have been declared.

FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD CONJUGATIONS—

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES.

EXERCISE XII.

I. Vocabulary.

Gallus, i, m.	<i>Gallus</i> , a proper name.
Hirundō, hirundinis, f.	<i>swallow</i> .
Lūnā, ae, f.	<i>moon</i> .
Nuntiō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to proclaim, announce</i>
Sensūs, ūs, m.	<i>feeling, perception</i> .
Supplicium, ii, n.	<i>punishment</i> .

II. Translate into English.

1. Hirundīnes adventum veris nuntiant. 2. Hirundīnes adventum veris nuntiavērant. 3. Discipuli laudabuntur. 4. Gallus defectiōnes solis praedixit. 5. Defectiōnes lunae praedixit. 6. Defectiōnes lunae praedicuntur. 7. Omne animal sensus habet. 8. Puēri tacēbant.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. This boy has not observed the law. 2. Good citizens will observe the laws. 3. Let the laws be observed. 4. Who has your book? 5. That boy has my book. 6. You shall have my book. 7. What did you say? 8. I spoke the truth. 9. The truth would have been spoken.

¹ Let be spoken, render by the Latin Subjunctive. See 196, I. 2.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

211. Audio, *I hear.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
audiō,	audire,	audivi,	audītum.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I hear.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
audiō	audimūs
audis	auditis
audit ;	audiunt.

IMPERFECT.

I was hearing.

audiebām	audiebāmūs
audiebās	audiebātis
audiebāt ;	audiebant.

FUTURE.

I shall or will hear.

audiām	audiēmūs
audies	audietis
audiet ;	audient.

PERFECT.

I heard or have heard.

audivi	audivimūs
audivisti	audivistis
audivit ;	audiverunt, or <i>erūt.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

I had heard.

audiverām	audiverāmūs
audiverās	audiverātis
audiverāt ;	audiverant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have heard.

audiverō	audiverimūs
audiveris	audiveritis
audiverit ;	audiverint.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

I may or can hear.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
audiām	audiāmūs
audiās	audiātis
audiāt ;	audiant.

IMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should hear.

audiĕm	audiĕmūs
audiĕs	audiĕtis
audiĕt ;	audirent.

PERFECT.

I may have heard.

audivĕrim	audivĕrimūs
audivĕris	audivĕritis
audivĕrit ;	audiverint.

PLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have heard.

audivissĕm	audivissĕmūs
audivissĕs	audivissĕtis
audivissĕt ;	audivissent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. audi, hear thou ;	auditĕ, hear ye.
FUT. auditō, thou shalt hear,	auditōtĕ, ye shall hear,
auditō, he shall hear ;	audiuntō, they shall hear.

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. audiĕ, to hear.	PRES. audiens, hearing.
PERF. audivissĕ, to have heard.	
FUT. auditūrus essĕ, to be about to hear.	FUT. auditūrus, about to hear.

GERUND.

SUPINE.

Gen. audiendi, of hearing.	
Dat. audiendō, for hearing.	
Acc. audiendum, hearing.	Acc. auditum, to hear.
Abi. audiendō, by hearing.	Abi. auditu, to hear, be heard.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

PASSIVE VOICE.

212. Audior, *I am heard.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.
audiōr,	audiri,	auditūs sūm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I am heard.

SINGULAR.

audiōr
audiris, or rē
auditūr;

PLURAL.

audimūr
audimini
audiuntūr.

IMPERFECT.

I was heard.

audiebār
audiebaris, or rē
audiebātūr;

audiebāmūr
audiebāmini
audiebantūr.

FUTURE.

I shall or will be heard.

audiār
audieris, or rē
audietūr;

audiemūr
audiemini
audientūr.

PERFECT.

I have been heard.

auditūs sūm¹
auditūs es
auditūs est;

auditi sūmūs
auditi estis
auditi sunt.

PLUPERFECT.

I had been heard.

auditūs ērām¹
auditūs ērās
auditūs ērāt;

auditi ērāmūs
auditi ērātis
auditi ērant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have been heard.

auditūs ērō¹
auditūs ēris
auditūs ērit;

auditi ērimūs
auditi ēritis
auditi ērant.

¹ See 206, foot-notes.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

I may or can be heard.

SINGULAR.

audiār
audiāris, or rē
audiātūr;

PLURAL.

audiāmūr
audiāmīni
audiantūr.

IMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should be heard.

audirēr
audirēris, or rē
audirētūr;

audirēmūr
audirēmīni
audirentūr.

PERFECT.

I may have been heard.

audītūs sim¹
audītūs sis
audītūs sit;

audītī simūs
audītī sitīs
audītī sint.

PLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have been heard.

audītūs essēm¹
audītūs essēs
audītūs essēt;

audītī essēmūs
audītī essētīs
audītī essent.

IMPERATIVE.

Pres. audirē, *be thou heard;* | **audiīmīni,** *be ye heard.*

Fut. auditōr, *thou shalt be heard,* | **audiantōr,** *they shall be heard.*
auditōr, *he shall be heard;*

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres. audiri, *to be heard.*

Perf. auditūs esse, *to have been heard.*

Fut. auditūm iri, *to be about to be heard.*

Perf. auditūs, *heard.*

Fut. audiendūs, *to be heard.*

¹ See 206, foot-notes.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XLII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Custōdiō, irē, ivi, itūm,	to guard.
Dormiō, irē, ivi, itūm,	to sleep.
Erūdiō, irē, ivi, itūm,	to instruct, refine, educate.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Audis, audiebās, audies. 2. Auditis, audiebātis, audietis. 3. Audio, audimus. 4. Audiēbam, audiebāmus. 5. Audiam, audiēmus. 6. Audivimus, audiverāmus, audiverimus. 7. Audivi, audiveram, audivēro. 8. Audivit, audivērunt. 9. Audiam, audirem, audivērim, audivissem. 10. Audiāmus, audirēmus, audiverimus, audivissēmus. 11. Audito, auditōte.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. I hear, I guard. 2. We hear, we guard. 3. He was hearing, they were sleeping. 4. He was sleeping, they were hearing. 5. He will hear, they will hear. 6. We have slept, you have heard. 7. I had heard, I had guarded. 8. He may hear, they may sleep. 9. They may hear, he may sleep. 10. He might hear, they might sleep. 11. He might sleep, they might hear.

FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS.—ACTIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XLIII.

I. *Translate into English.*

1. Invitat, admōnet, ducit, custōdit. 2. Invitant, admōnent, ducunt, custodiunt. 3. Invitābant, admōnēbant, du-

cēbant, custodiēbant. 4. Invitābat, admonebat, ducēbat, custodiēbat. 5. Invitavēram, admonuēram, duxēram, audivēram. 6. Invitaverāmus, admonuerāmus, duxerāmus, audiverāmus. 7. Invitavērim, admonuērim, duxērim, custodivērim. 8. Invitavērunt, admonuērunt, duxērunt, audivērunt.

II. *Translate into Latin.*

1. We invite, we admonish, we lead, we instruct. 2. I was inviting, I was admonishing, I was leading, I was instructing. 3. We were praising, we were obeying, we were speaking, we were instructing. 4. He will blame, he will advise, he will speak, he will instruct. 5. I have invited, you have obeyed, he has led, they have guarded.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH.

EXERCISE XLIV.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Arctē, <i>adv.</i>	<i>closely, soundly.</i>
Mūniō, irē, ivi, itūm,	<i>to fortify.</i>
Sermō, sermōnis, <i>m.</i>	<i>discourse, conversation.</i>
Thrāsýbúlus, <i>i, m.</i>	<i>Thrasybulus, Athenian general.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Cives urbem custodiēbant. 2. Urbem custodiēmus. 3. Milītes templum custodiunt. 4. Verum auditis. 5. Verum audīte. 6. Verum audiverāmus. 7. Verba tua audimus. 8. Verba mea audivisti. 9. Oratiōnem tuam audivi. 10. Sermōnem audiēbam. 11. Puēri arcte dormiunt. 12. Puēri cantum luscinae audiēbant. 13. Thrasybūlus urbem munivit.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Do you not hear us? 2. We hear you. 3. Who heard the oration? 4. We heard the oration. 5. The pupils heard the conversation. 6. They did not hear your oration. 7. The citizens are fortifying the city. 8. Who will guard this beautiful city? 9. The brave soldiers will guard the city. 10. Will you guard the temple? 11. We will guard the temple.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XLV.

I. *Translate into English.*

1. Audīmur, audiebāmur, audiēmur. 2. Audiātur, audiātur. 3. Audīrer, audirēmur. 4. Audītus sum, auditi sumus. 5. Audīti erāmus, auditus eram. 6. Audītus erit, auditi erunt. 7. Audit, auditur. 8. Audiunt, audiuntur. 9. Audiet, audiētur. 10. Audīrem, audīrer. 11. Audiēbam, audiēbar. 12. Audiēbat, audiebātur. 13. Audivī, auditus est. 14. Audivērat, auditus erat.

II. *Translate into Latin.*

1. I am instructed, we are instructed. 2. He will be instructed, they will be instructed. 3. They have been heard, they have been instructed. 4. They had been heard, he had been instructed. 5. He was instructing, he was instructed. 6. They are instructing, they are instructed. 7. We have heard, you have been heard. 8. You have instructed, we have been instructed. 9. I have heard, you have been heard.

FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS.—PASSIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XLVI.

I. *Translate into English.*

1. Invitāris, admonēris, educēris, custodiris. 2. Invitantur, admonentur, educuntur, custodiuntur. 3. Invitātur, admonētur, educitur, custoditur. 4. Invitabītur, admonebītur, educētur, custodiētur. 5. Invitabātur, admonebātur, educēbātur, custodiebātur. 6. Invitātus sum, admonitus sum, eductus sum, custoditus sum. 7. Invitāti erant, admonīti erant, educti erant, custodīti erant. 8. Invitāti essēmus, educti essēmus. 9. Admonitus esses, custoditus esses.

II. *Translate into Latin.*

1. He is called, he is terrified, he is led forth, he is guarded. 2. They are called, they are terrified, they are led forth, they are guarded. 3. They will be loved, they will be advised, they will be led, they will be heard. 4. I have been blamed, I have been admonished, you had been ruled, you had been guarded. 5. You had been blamed, I had been admonished. 6. You have been ruled, I have been guarded.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH.

EXERCISE XLVII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Bellūm, i, n.	war.
Bēnignē, adv.	kindly.
Cīvilis, ē.	civil.

Egrēgiō, ada .	excellently.
Filiūs, ii, m.	son.
Finīō, irē, ivi, itūm,	to finish, bring to a close.
Lēgatiō, lēgatiōnis, f.	embassy.
Vox, vōcis, f.	voice.

II. Translate into English.

1. Vox audita¹ est. 2. Voces audiuntur. 3. Cantus lusciniæ auditur. 4. Cantus lusciniarum audiētur. 5. Urbs munita erat. 6. Urbes munientur. 7. Templum custodiētur. 8. Tempa custodiuntur. 9. Legatio benigne audita est. 10. Haec legatio benigne audiētur. 11. Verba tua benigne audiuntur. 12. Filii regis egregie erudiuntur. 13. Bellum civile finitum¹ est.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. Was not the orator heard? 2. The renowned orator was kindly heard. 3. Let the city be fortified.² 4. Let the temples be guarded. 5. The city has been fortified. 6. The temples will be guarded. 7. Let the war be brought to a close. 8. Let the boys be instructed. 9. Let the words of the instructor be heard.

FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS.—MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES.

EXERCISE XLVIII.

I. Vocabulary.

Athēniēsis, is, m. and f.	an Athenian.
Cānis, cānis, m. and f.	dog.
Cōlō, cōlēre, cōlui, cultūm,	to practise, cultivate.
Cūm, prep. with abl.	with.

¹ Why *audita* and *finitum*, instead of *auditus* and *finitus*? See Rule XXXV. 1, p. 54.

² *Let be fortified* is to be rendered into Latin by a single verb in the Subjunctive. See 196, I. 2.

Firmō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to strengthen.</i>
Grex, grēgīs, <i>m.</i>	<i>herd, flock.</i>
Illustrō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to illumine.</i>
Jungō, jungērē, junxī, junctūm,	<i>to join.</i>
Lābōr, lābōris, <i>m.</i>	<i>labor.</i>
Mōdestiā, <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>modesty.</i>
Ovis, ōvis, <i>f.</i>	<i>sheep.</i>
Portūs, ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>port, harbor.</i>
Prudentiā, <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>prudence.</i>
Terrā, <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>earth.</i>
Vālētūdō, vālētūdīnis, <i>f.</i>	<i>health.</i>
Vāriētās, vāriētātis, <i>f.</i>	<i>variety.</i>
Viōlō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>violate.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Sol terram illustrat. 2. Modestia puēros ornat. 3. Discipūli memoriam exercent. 4. Discipūli tui memoriam exercēbant. 5. Canes gregem custodiēbant. 6. Greges ovium custodiuntur. 7. Praeceptōres juventūtem erudient. 8. Labor valetudinē tuam firmābit. 9. Variētas nos delectat. 10. Athenienses portum munivērunt. 11. Philosophia nos erudit.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Good men love virtue. 2. Virtue will always¹ be loved. 3. Let virtue be always practised. 4. We will always practise virtue. 5. The soldiers are violating the laws of the state. 6. They will be punished. 7. Will you instruct these boys? 8. We will instruct good boys. 9. Who² led this army into Italy? 10. Hannibal led the army into Italy.

¹ For the syntax of adverbs, and for their place in the Latin sentence, see Rule LI. and note 4, p. 72.

² Which form of the Interrogative should be used, *quīs* or *quī*? See 188.

VERBS IN IO OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

213. *Verbs in io* are generally of the fourth conjugation; and even the few which are of the third are inflected with the endings of the fourth wherever those endings have two successive vowels, as follows:

ACTIVE VOICE.

214. *Capio, I take.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
cāpiō,	cāpĕrĕ,	cēpī,	captūm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
cāpiō, cāpis, cāpit;	cāpimūs, cāpitīs, cāpiunt.
IMPERFECT.	
cāpiēbam, -iēbās, -iēbāt;	cāpiēbāmūs, -iēbātīs, -iēbant.
FUTURE.	
cāpiām, -iēs, -iēt;	cāpiēmūs, -iētīs, -ient.
PERFECT.	
cēpī, -istī, -it;	cēpimūs, -istīs, -ērunt, or ērē.
PLUPERFECT.	
cēpĕrām, -ērās, -ērāt;	cēpĕrāmūs, -ērātīs, -erant.
FUTURE PERFECT.	
cēpĕrō, -erīs, -erit;	cēpĕrimūs, -erītīs, -erint.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

cāpiām, -iās, -iāt;	cāpiāmūs, -iātīs, -iant.
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IMPERFECT.

cāpĕrēm, -ērēs, -ērēt;	cāpĕrēmūs, -ērētīs, -erent.
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PERFECT.

cēpĕrīm, -erīs, -erit;	cēpĕrīmūs, -erītīs, -erint.
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PLUPERFECT.

cēpissēm, -issēs, -issēt;	cēpissēmūs, -issētīs, -issent.
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IMPERATIVE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
PRES. cǎpě;	cǎpĭtĕ.
FUT. cǎpĭtǔ,	cǎpĭtǔte.
cǎpĭtǔ;	cǎpiuntǔ.

INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
PRES. cǎpĕrĕ.	PRES. cǎpiens.
PERF. cĕpissĕ.	
FUT. captŭrŭs essĕ.	FUT. captŭrŭs.

GERUND.	SUPINE.
Gen. cǎpiendĭ.	
Dat. cǎpiendǔ.	
Acc. cǎpiendŭm.	Acc. captŭm.
Abl. cǎpiendǔ.	Abl. captŭ.

PASSIVE VOICE.

215. Capior, *I am taken.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.
cǎpiŏr,	cǎpĭ,	captŭs sŭm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
cǎpiŏr, cǎpĕrĭs, cǎpĭtŭr;	cǎpĭmŭr, cǎpĭmĭnĭ, cǎpiuntŭr.
IMPERFECT.	
cǎpiebăr, -iĕbărĭs, -iĕbătŭr;	cǎpiebāmŭr, -iĕbāmĭnĭ, -iĕbantŭr.
FUTURE.	
cǎpiăr, -iĕrĭs, -iĕtŭr;	cǎpiēmŭr, -iēmĭnĭ, -ientur.
PERFECT.	
captŭs sŭm, ēs, est;	captĭ sŭmŭs, estĭs, sunt.
PLUPERFECT.	
captŭs ĕrām, ĕrās, ĕrăt;	captĭ ĕrāmŭs, ĕrătĭs, ĕrant.
FUTURE PERFECT.	
captŭs ĕrǔ, ĕrĭs, ĕrĭt;	captĭ ĕrĭmŭs, ĕrĭtĭs, ĕrunt.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.	
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
căpiār, -iārīs, -iātūr;	căpiāmūr, -iāmīnī, -iantūr.
IMPERFECT.	
căpērēr, -ērērīs, -ērētūr;	căpērēmūr, -ērēmīnī, -ērentūr.
PERFECT.	
captūs sīm, sīs, sīt;	captī sīmūs, sītīs, sint.
PLUPERFECT.	
captūs essēm, essēs, essēt;	captī essēmūs, essētīs, essent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. căpērē;	căpīmīnī.
FUT. căpītūr, căpītūr;	căpiuntūr.

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. căpī.		
PERF. captūs essē.		PERF. captūs.
FUT. captūm irī.		FUT. căpiendūs. ¹

EXERCISE XLIX.

I. Vocabulary.

A, āb, <i>prep. with abl.</i>	<i>from, by.</i>
Accipīō, accipērē, accēpī, acceptūm,	<i>to receive.</i>
Bellūm, ī, n.	<i>war.</i>
Căpiō, căpērē, cēpī, captūm,	<i>to take, capture.</i>
Carthāgō, Carthāgīnīs, f.	<i>Carthage, city in Africa.</i>
Cornēlius, īi, m.	<i>Cornelius, a proper name.</i>
Gallūs, ī, m.	<i>Gaul, a Gaul.²</i>

¹ The pupil will observe that the conjugation of *Capio* is somewhat peculiar, combining certain characteristics of the *Fourth Conjugation* with others of the *Third*. He should now carefully compare it with the conjugation of *Rego* and with that of *Audio*, and note with accuracy both the differences and the resemblances.

² The Gauls were a people inhabiting the country of ancient Gaul, embracing modern France.

Jăciō, jăcĕrĕ, jĕci, jactŭm,	<i>to cast, throw, hurl.</i>
Lăpis, lăpidis, <i>m.</i>	<i>stone.</i>
Lux, lŭcis, <i>f.</i>	<i>light.</i>
Mŭrus, i, <i>m.</i>	<i>wall.</i>
Publiŭs, ii, <i>m.</i>	<i>Publius, a proper name.</i>
Rĕgŭlŭs, i, <i>m.</i>	<i>Regulus, Roman general.</i>
Tĕlŭm, i, <i>n.</i>	<i>javelin.</i>
Trojă, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>Troy, city in Asia Minor.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Graeci Trojam capiĕbant. 2. Trojam cepĕrunt. 3. Troja capta¹ est. 4. Troja capta erat. 5. Rĕgŭlus ipse captus est. 6. Belli duces capientur. 7. Haec urbs capiĕtur. 8. Illam urbem capiĕmus. 9. Roma a Gallis² capta erat. 10. Galli Romam cepĕrant. 11. Scipio multas civitatē cepit. 12. Luna lucem a sole accĭpit. 13. Lucem a sole accĭpiŭs. 14. Tuam³ epistolam accĕpi. 15. Milĭtes tela jaciĕbant.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. We were taking the city. 2. The city will be taken. 3. The city has been taken. 4. The cities will be taken. 5. The cities have been taken. 6. Who⁴ took Carthage? 7. Publius Cornelius Scipio took Carthage. 8. Have you not⁵ received my letter? 9. I have received your letter. 10. Have you not received five letters? 11. We have received ten letters.

¹ For the agreement of the participle in the compound tenses with the subject, see Rule XXXV. 1, page 54.

² See Rule XXXII., page 24.

³ What is the usual place of the Possessive Pronoun? See page 77, note 1. In this sentence, *tuam* precedes its noun because it is emphatic.

⁴ Which form of the Interrogative Pronoun should be used, *quis* or *quĭ*? See 188.

⁵ Which Interrogative Particle should be used? See 346, II. 1, page 59.

PART THIRD.

S Y N T A X.

CHAPTER I.

SYNTAX OF SENTENCES.

SECTION I.

CLASSIFICATION OF SENTENCES.

343. SYNTAX treats of the construction of sentences.

344. A sentence is thought expressed in language.

345. In their STRUCTURE, sentences are either *Simple*, *Complex*, or *Compound*:

I. A SIMPLE SENTENCE expresses but a single thought :
Deus mundum aedificāvit, *God made the world.* Cic.

II. A COMPLEX SENTENCE expresses two (or more) thoughts, so related that one is dependent upon the other :

Dōnec ēris fēlix, multos nūmērābis āmicos; *So long as you are prosperous, you will number many friends.* Ovid.

1. CLAUSES. — In this example, two simple sentences, (1) "*You will be prosperous,*" and (2) "*You will number many friends,*" are so united that the first only specifies the time of the second : *You will number many friends, (when ?) so long as you are prosperous.* The parts thus united are called *Clauses* or *Members*.

III. A COMPOUND SENTENCE expresses two or more independent thoughts :

Sol ruit, et montes umbrantur, *The sun descends, and the mountains are shaded.* Virg.

346. In their USE, sentences are either *Declarative*, *Interrogative*, *Imperative*, or *Exclamatory*.

I. A DECLARATIVE SENTENCE has the form of an assertion :

Miltiādes accūsātus est, Miltiades was accused. Nep.

II. An INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE has the form of a question :

Quis non paupertātem extimescit, Who does not fear poverty ? Cic.

1. INTERROGATIVE WORDS. — Interrogative sentences generally contain some interrogative word, — either an interrogative pronoun, adjective, or adverb, or one of the interrogative particles, *ne, nonne, num* :

1) Questions with *ne* ask for information : *Scribitne, Is he writing ? Ne* is always thus appended to some other word.

2) Questions with *nonne* expect the answer *yes* : *Nonne scribit, Is he not writing ?*

3) Questions with *num* expect the answer *no* : *Num scribit, Is he writing ?*

III. An IMPERATIVE SENTENCE has the form of a command, exhortation, or entreaty :

Iustitiam cōle, Cultivate justice. Cic.

IV. An EXCLAMATORY SENTENCE has the form of an exclamation :

Rēliquit quos viros, What heroes he has left ! Cic.

SECTION II.

SIMPLE SENTENCES.

ELEMENTS OF SENTENCES.

347. The simple sentence in its *most simple form* consists of two distinct parts, expressed or implied :

1. The SUBJECT, or that of which it speaks.
2. The PREDICATE, or that which is said of the subject :

Cluilius mōritur, Cluilius dies. Liv.

Here *Cluilius* is the subject, and *mōritur* the predicate.

348. The simple sentence in its *most expanded form* consists only of these same parts with their various modifiers :

In his castris Cluilius, Albānus rex, mōritur; *Cluilius, the Alban king, dies in this camp.* Liv.

Here *Cluilius, Albānus rex*, is the subject in its enlarged or modified form, and *in his castris mōritur* is the predicate in its enlarged or modified form.

349. PRINCIPAL AND SUBORDINATE. — The subject and predicate, being essential to the structure of every sentence, are called the *Principal* or *Essential* elements; but their modifiers, being subordinate to these, are called the *Subordinate* elements.

350. SIMPLE AND COMPLEX. — The elements, whether principal or subordinate, may be either simple or complex:

1. *Simple*, when not modified by other words.
2. *Complex*, when thus modified.¹

SIMPLE SUBJECT.

351. The subject of a sentence must be a noun, or some word or words used as a noun:

*Rex*² dēcrēvit, *The king decreed.* Nep. *Ego*² ad te scribo, *I write to you.* Cic.

SIMPLE PREDICATE.

353. The simple predicate must be either a verb or the copula *sum* with a noun or adjective:

Miltiādes est accūsātus,³ *Miltiades was accused.* Nep. *Tu es testis*, *You are a witness.* Cic. *Fortūna caeca est*, *Fortune is blind.* Cic.

1. Like *Sum*, several other verbs sometimes unite with a noun or adjective to form the predicate. A noun or adjective thus used is called a *Predicate Noun* or *Predicate Adjective*.⁴

¹ Thus, in the example given above, the simple subject is *Cluilius*; the complex, *Cluilius, Albānus rex*; the simple predicate, *mōritur*; the complex, *in his castris mōritur*.

² In these examples, the noun *rex* and the pronoun *ego*, used as a noun, are the subjects.

³ In the first of these examples, the predicate is the verb, *est accūsātus*; in the second, the noun and copula, *est testis*; and in the third, the adjective and copula, *caeca est*.

⁴ Thus *testis*, in the second example, is a *Predicate Noun*, and *caeca*, in the third, is a *Predicate Adjective*.

CHAPTER II.

SYNTAX OF NOUNS.

SECTION I.

AGREEMENT OF NOUNS.

RULE I. — Predicate Nouns.¹

332. A Predicate Noun² denoting the same person or thing as its Subject agrees with it in CASE :

Ego sum nuntius,² *I am a messenger.* Liv. Servius rex est declaratus, *Servius was declared king.* Liv.

EXERCISE L.

I. Vocabulary.

Amnis, amnis, <i>m.</i>	<i>river.</i>
Creo, are, avi, atum,	<i>to create, make, elect.</i>
Graecia, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>Greece.</i>
Impetrator, impetratoris, <i>m.</i>	<i>commander.</i>
Latinus, i, <i>m.</i>	<i>Latinus, Italian king.</i>
Lavinia, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>Lavinia, a proper name.</i>
Malum, i, <i>n.</i>	<i>evil.</i>
Nomino, are, avi, atum,	<i>to call, name.</i>
Numa, ae, <i>m.</i>	<i>Numa, Roman king.</i>
Rhenus, i, <i>m.</i>	<i>the Rhine, river in Europe.</i>
Servius, ii, <i>m.</i>	<i>Servius, Roman king.</i>
Stultitia, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>folly.</i>
Tum, <i>adv.</i>	<i>then, at that time.</i>

¹ In illustrating in the subsequent pages the leading principles of the Latin Syntax, we shall take up the most common Rules in the order in which they stand in the Grammar. In doing so, we shall repeat in their proper places those Rules which we have had occasion to anticipate in the previous Exercises.

² See 352, 1 ; also Rule I. note, p. 59.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Cicĕro *consul*¹ fuit.² 2. Cicĕro *orātor* fuit. 3. Cicĕro tum³ erat² *orātor* clarissĭmus.⁴ 4. Puer *orātor* erit. 5. Numa erat rex. 6. Numa rex¹ creātus est. 7. Cato imperātor fuit. 8. Cato magnus imperātor fuit. 9. Scipio consul creātus est. 10. Scipio consul fuĕrat. 11. Stultitia est malum. 12. Gloria est fructus virtūtis. 13. Graecia artium⁵ mater nominātur.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. The Rhine is a large *river*. 2. Rome was a beautiful *city*. 3. Cato was a wise *man*. 4. Your father is a wise man. 5. Lavinia was the daughter of the king. 6. Latinus was king. 7. Lavinia was the daughter of Latinus. 8. Tullia was the daughter of Servius.

APPOSITIVES.

RULE II. — Appositives.

363. An Appositive⁶ agrees with its Subject in CASE:

Cluilius rex⁶ mōrĭtur, *Cluilius the king dies*. Liv. Urbes Carthāgo⁶ atque Nūmantia, *the cities Carthage and Numantia*. Cic.

¹ Predicate Noun. See Rule I. For Model for parsing Predicate Nouns, see p. 59.

² For the *place* of the verb with Predicate Nouns, see note on *fuit* under Exercise XIX.

³ Adverb qualifying *erat*. See Rule LI. p. 72.

⁴ See 162; also Rule XXXIII. p. 32.

⁵ *Artium* depends upon *mater*. See Rule XVI. p. 22.

⁶ See 363, note, p. 15; also Model, p. 16. *Rex*, *Carthāgo*, and *Numantia* are all Predicate Nouns.

EXERCISE LI.

I. Vocabulary.

Alexandĕr, Alexandrī, <i>m.</i>	<i>Alexander, the Great.</i>
Conjux, conjūgīs, <i>m.</i> and <i>f.</i>	<i>wife, husband.</i>
Epirūs, <i>i, f.</i>	<i>Epirus, country in Greece.</i>
Erūditūs, ā, ūm,	<i>learned, instructed in.</i>
Hannō, Hannōnīs, <i>m.</i>	<i>Hanno, Carthaginian general.</i>
Justūs, ā, ūm,	<i>just, upright.</i>
Mācēdōniā, <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>Macedonia, Macedon.</i>
Nēpōs, nēpōtīs, <i>m.</i>	<i>grandson.</i>
Paulūs, <i>i, m.</i>	<i>Paulus, Roman consul.</i>
Philippūs, <i>i, m.</i>	<i>Philip, king of Macedon.</i>
Pyrrhūs, <i>i, m.</i>	<i>Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.</i>
Vulnērō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to wound.</i>

II. Translate into English.

1. Cicĕro, eruditissĭmus homo,¹ consul² fuit. 2. Numa, justissĭmus vir, erat rex. 3. Ancus, Numae nepos,¹ rex fuit. 4. Hanno dux captus est.³ 5. Pyrrhus, Epīri rex, vulnerātus est. 6. Philippus, rex Macedoniae, Atheniensēs superāvit. 7. Paulus consul¹ regem superāvit. 8. Philosophia, mater bonārum artium, nos erūdit.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. Tullia, the daughter¹ of Servius, was the wife² of Tarquin. 2. Servius, the father of Tullia, was a king. 3. Scipio, the leader of the Romans, took Carthage. 4. Scipio the general was praised. 5. Philip, king of Macedonia, was the father of Alexander. 6. Alexander, the son of Philip, was king of Macedonia.

¹ Appositive. See Rule II. For Model for parsing Appositives, see p. 16.

² Predicate Noun. See Rule I.

³ See 214.

SECTION II.

NOMINATIVE.

364. CASES. — Nouns have different forms or cases to mark the various relations in which they are used. These cases, in accordance with their general force, may be arranged and characterized as follows :

I. Nominative,	Case of the Subject.
II. Vocative,	Case of Address.
III. Accusative,	Case of Direct Object.
IV. Dative,	Case of Indirect Object.
V. Genitive,	Case of Adjective Relations.
VI. Ablative,	Case of Adverbial Relations. ¹

RULE III. — Subject Nominative.

367. The Subject of a Finite verb is put in the Nominative :

Servius regnāvit, Servius reigned. Liv. *Pātent portae, The gates are open.* Cic. *Rex vicit, The king conquered.* Liv.

1. The Subject is always a substantive, a pronoun, or some word or clause used substantively :

Ego rēges ejēci, I have banished kings. Cic.

2. SUBJECT OMITTED. — See 460, 2, p. 54.

EXERCISE LII.

I. Vocabulary.

<i>Libertās, libertātis, f.</i>	<i>liberty.</i>
<i>Opulentūs, ū, ūm,</i>	<i>rich, opulent.</i>
<i>Quōtidie, adv.</i>	<i>daily.</i>
<i>Vitiūm, ii, n.</i>	<i>fault, vice.</i>
<i>Oppidum, i, n.</i>	<i>town, city.</i>

¹ This arrangement is adopted in the discussion of the cases, because it is thought it will best present the force of the several cases, and their relation to each other.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. *Italia*¹ liberāta² est. 2. *Urbs* Roma liberāta erat. 3. Haec *urbs* clarissīma liberabitur. 4. Haec *urbs* opulentissīma est capta. 5. Virtus quotidie laudātur. 6. Virtutes semper laudabuntur. 7. Sapientia semper est laudāta. 8. Libertas semper laudabitur. 9. Omnia hostium oppida expugnāta sunt.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Was not *Philip* wounded? 2. *Philip*, king of Macedonia, was wounded. 3. Many *soldiers* were wounded. 4. Did not the soldiers fight bravely? 5. The soldiers fought bravely. 6. Will not the laws be observed? 7. The laws have been observed. 8. They will be observed.

SECTION III.

VOCATIVE.

RULE IV. — Case of Address.

369. The Name of the person or thing addressed is put in the Vocative :

Perge, Laeli,³ Proceed, *Laelius*. Cic. Quid est, Cātīlina,² Why is it, *Catiline*? Cic. Tuum est, Servi,³ regnum. The kingdom is yours, *Servius*. Liv.

EXERCISE LIII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Auditōr, auditōris, m.	hearer, auditor.
Cārūs, ā, ūm,	dear.
Jūvēnis, is, m. and f.	a youth, young man.
Lēgātūs, ī, m.	ambassador.
Sālūtō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	to salute.

¹ Subject of *liberāta est*. See Rule III. For Model for parsing Subjects, see p. 57.

² Why *liberāta* rather than *liberātus*? See Rule XXXV. 1, p. 54.

³ *Laeli*, *Catīlina*, and *Servi* are all in the Vocative by this Rule. *Laeli* is for *Laelie*; and *Servi*, for *Servie*.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Te, *Scipio*,¹ salutāmus. 2. Vos, *amīci*¹ carissīmi,² salūto. 3. Vos, *audītōres* omnes, salutāmus. 4. Verba mea, *judices*, audīte. 5. Haec verba, legāti, audīte. 6. Vos, milītes, hanc urbem clarissimam custodīte. 7. Milītes¹ fortissīmi, patriam vestram liberāte. 8. Vestram virtutem, juvēnes, laudāmus.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. *Boys*,¹ hear the words of your father. 2. *Judges*, you shall hear the truth. 3. *Father*, have we not spoken the truth? 4. You, boys, have spoken the truth. 5. Soldiers, you have fought bravely. 6. You, brave soldiers, have saved your country. 7. Pupils, I praise your diligence.

SECTION IV.

ACCUSATIVE.

RULE V.—Direct Object.

371. The Direct Object³ of an action is put in the Accusative :

Deus mundum aedificāvit, *God made the world*.⁴ Cic. Libēram publicam, *Free the republic*. Cic. Pōpūli Rōmāni salūtem dēfendīte, *Defend the safety of the Roman people*. Cic.

¹ In the Vocative, according to Rule IV. No special Model for parsing is deemed necessary, as all nouns are parsed substantially in the same way; though different Rules are, of course, assigned for different cases. See Directions for Parsing, p. 15; also Model, p. 16.

The Vocative is not often the first word in the sentence, though it is sometimes thus placed, as in the seventh sentence in this Exercise.

² See 162.

³ See note on Direct Object, p. 70.

⁴ See note on the position of the Object in the Latin sentence, p. 70.

EXERCISE LIV.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Flāminius, ii, <i>m.</i>	<i>Flaminius</i> , Roman general.
Marcellus, i, <i>m.</i>	<i>Marcellus</i> , Roman general.
Poenus, ā, ūm,	<i>Carthaginian</i> .
Poenus, i, <i>m.</i>	<i>a Carthaginian</i> .
Sanctus, ā, ūm,	<i>holy, sacred</i> .
Sicilia, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>Sicily</i> , the island of.
Spōliō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to rob, spoil, despoil</i> .
Syracūsae, ūrūm, <i>f. plur.</i>	<i>Syracuse</i> , city in Sicily.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Alexander multas *urbes*¹ expugnāvit. 2. Italia pulchras *urbes* habuit. 3. Hostes *templa* spoliābant. 4. *Templa* sanctissima spoliavērunt. 5. Hannibal Flaminium¹ consulem² superāvit. 6. Poeni Siciliam occupavērunt. 7. Marcellus³ magnam hujus insulae⁴ partem cepit. 8. Marcellus Syracusas,¹ nobilissimam urbem,² expugnāvit.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Do you not⁵ love your *parents*?¹ 2. We love our *parents*. 3. You practise *virtue*. 4. Our pupils will practise *virtue*. 5. Did not Rome have beautiful temples? 6. Rome had beautiful temples. 7. Have not the enemy⁶ taken the city? 8. They have taken the beautiful city. 9. They will plunder all the temples.

¹ Direct Object, in the Accusative, according to Rule V. For Model for parsing, see p. 71.

² Appositive. See Rule II. 363.

³ Apply to this sentence Suggestions IV. and V.

⁴ *Hujus insulae*, of this island; i.e., of Sicily. Observe the position of the Genitive between the adjective *magnam* and its noun *partem*. See note on *pondus*, Exercise XXX. II. 10.

⁵ See 346, II. 1.

⁶ The Latin word must be in the plural.

ACCUSATIVE OF TIME AND SPACE.

RULE VIII.—Accusative of Time and Space.

378. DURATION OF TIME, and EXTENT OF SPACE, are expressed by the Accusative :

Rōmulus septem et triginta regnāvit annos,¹ *Romulus reigned thirty-seven years.* Liv. Quinque millia passuum ambūlāre, *To walk five miles.* Cic. Pēdes octōginta distāre, *To be eighty feet distant.* Cæc. Nix quattuor pēdes¹ alta, *Snow four feet deep.* Liv.

EXERCISE LV.

I. Vocabulary.

Aggēr, aggēris, m.	mound, rampart.
Ambūlō, arē, āvi, ātūm;	to walk.
Centūm,	hundred.
Glādiūs, ii, m.	sword.
Lācēdaemōniūs, ii, m.	a Lacedaemonian, Spartan.
Lātūs, ū, ūm;	broad, wide.
Longūs, ū, ūm,	long.
Mēsis, mēsis, m.	month.
Nox, noctis, f.	night.
Octōgintā,	eighty.
Pēs, pēdis, m.	foot.
Quinquāgintā,	fifty.
Regnō, arē, āvi, ātūm,	to reign.
Vigilō, arē, āvi, ātūm,	to watch, be awake.

II. Translate into English.

1. Lacedaemonii pacem sex annos² servavērunt. 2. Magnam noctis partem² vigilavēram. 3. Puer octo horas

¹ Annos denotes *Duration of Time*, while millia and pedes denote *Extent of Space*. They are all in the Accusative by this Rule.

² In the Accusative denoting *Duration of Time*. See Rule VIII. No special Model for parsing is necessary. The pupil will be guided by previous directions and Models.

dormīvit. 4. Latinus multos *annos* regnāvit. 5. In Italiā sex menses fuīmus. 6. In illā urbe decem dies fuīmus. 7. Agger octoginta pedes¹ latus fuit. 8. Hic gladius sex pedes longus est.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. Did you not walk two *hours*? 2. We walked three *hours*. 3. Did you not sleep six *hours*? 4. We slept eight hours. 5. The soldiers guarded the city ten months. 6. Were you not in the city four months? 7. We were in the city five months. 8. The mound was fifty feet high.

ACCUSATIVE OF LIMIT.

RULE IX.—Accusative of Limit.

379. The Name of a Town used as the Limit of motion is put in the Accusative:

Nuntius Rōmam rēdit, *The messenger returns to Rome.* Liv. Plāto Tārentum² vēnit, *Plato came to Tarentum.* Cic. Fūgit Tarquinios,² *He fled to Tarquinii.* Cic.

EXERCISE LVI.

I. Vocabulary.

Athēnae, ārūm, <i>f. plur.</i>	<i>Athens, capital of Attica.</i>
Fūgiō, fūgērē, fūgi, fūgītūm,	<i>to flee, fly, run away.</i>
Lŷsandēr, Lŷsandri, <i>m.</i>	<i>Lysander, Spartan general.</i>
Miltiādēs, īs, <i>m.</i>	<i>Miltiades, Athenian general.</i>
Nāvīgō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to sail, sail to.</i>

¹ In the Accusative, denoting *Extent of Space*.

² *Romam, Tarentum, and Tarquinios* are all names of towns used as the *Limit of Motion*; i.e., the motion is represented as ending in those towns. They are in the Accusative, according to Rule IX.

Rēducō, rēducērē, rēdūxī, rēductūm,	<i>to lead back.</i>
Rēvocō, ārē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to recall.</i>
Spartā, ae, f.	<i>Sparta, capital of Laconia.</i>
Tārentūm, ī, n.	<i>Tarentum, Italian town.</i>
Thēbānūs, ā, ūm,	<i>Theban.</i>
Thēbānūs, ī, m.	<i>a Theban.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Cicēro *Romam*¹ revocātus est. 2. Consūles *Romam* revocāti sunt. 3. Hannībal *Carthaginem*¹ revocātus erat. 4. Lysander *Athēnas*¹ navigāvit. 5. Pyrrhus Tarentum fugātus est. 6. Consul regem Tarentum fugāvit. 7. Thēbāni exercitū Spartam ducunt. 8. Miltiādes exercitū Athēnas reduxit.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Who fled *to Carthage*?² 2. Did not the enemy flee *to Carthage*? 3. They fled *to Carthage*. 4. Will not the army be led back to Rome?² 5. The army has been led back to Rome. 6. The commander led the army *to Athens*.

SECTION V.

DATIVE.

382. The Dative is the Case of the Indirect Object, and is used,

- I. With Verbs.
- II. With Adjectives.
- III. With their Derivatives, — Adverbs and Substantives.

DATIVE WITH VERBS.

383. INDIRECT OBJECT. — A verb is often attended by a noun designating the object indirectly affected by the

¹ In the Accusative, according to Rule IX.

² The Latin word will be in the Accusative, in accordance with Rule IX.

action, — that TO or FOR which something is or is done. A noun thus used is called an Indirect Object.

RULE XII. — Dative with Verbs.

384. The INDIRECT OBJECT is put in the Dative :

I. With INTRANSITIVE and PASSIVE Verbs :

Tempōri¹ cēdit, *He yields to the time.* Cic. Sibi timuērant, *They had feared for themselves.* Caes. Lābōri stūdent, *They devote themselves to labor.* Caes. Nōbis¹ vita dāta est, *Life has been granted to us.* Cic. Numītōri dēditur, *He is delivered to Numitor.* Liv.

II. With TRANSITIVE Verbs, in connection with the ACCUSATIVE :

Pons iter hostibus² dēdit, *The bridge gave a passage to the enemy.* Liv. Lēges civitātibus suis scripsērunt, *They prepared laws for their states.* Cic.

EXERCISE LVII.

I. Vocabulary.

Carthāginiensis, ē,	Carthaginian.
Carthāginiensis, is, m. and f.	a Carthaginian.
Cōnōn, Cōnōnis, m.	Conon, Athenian gen'l.
Dēbeō, dēbērē, dēbui, dēbitūm,	to owe.
Displiceō, displicērē, displicui, displicītūm,	to displease.
Dōnō, ārē, āvi, ātūm,	to give.
Gens, gentis, f.	race.
Grātiā, ae, f.	favor, gratitude, thanks.
Lābōrō, ārē, āvi, ātūm,	to strive for.

¹ Tempōri, sibi, and labōri are in the Dative with the Intransitive verbs *cedit*, *timuērant* (intransitive here), and *student*; while *nobis* and *Numītōri* are in the Dative with the Passive verbs *data est* and *deditur*.

² Hostibus is in the Dative, in connection with the Accusative *iter*, with the Transitive verb *dedit*. In the same way, *civitātibus* is in the Dative, in connection with the Accusative *leges*, with the Transitive verb *scripsērunt*.

Monstrō, arē, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to show, point out.</i>
Plācē, plācērē, plācui, plācītūm,	<i>to please.</i>
Sēnectūs, sēnectūtis, <i>f.</i>	<i>old age.</i>
Sententiā, <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>opinion.</i>
Serviō, servīrē, servīvi, servitūm,	<i>to serve.</i>
Viā, <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>way, road.</i>

II. Translate into English.

1. Cives *legibus*¹ parent. 2. Multae Italiae civitates *Romānis* parēbant. 3. Haec sententia *Caesāri*¹ placuit. 4. Illa sententia *Caesāri* displicuit. 5. Milites gloriae labōrant. 6. Hoc consilium *Caesāri* nuntiātum est. 7. Nostra consilia hostibus nuntiāta sunt. 8. *Tibi*² magnam *gratiam* habēmus. 9. Habeo *senectūti* magnam *gratiam*. 10. Conon pecuniam civibus donāvit. 11. Pastor puēro viam monstrāvit. 12. Tibi viam monstrābo. 13. Romāni Carthaginiensibus bellum indixerunt.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. Did I not obey my³ father?¹ 2. You obeyed your father. 3. We will obey *the laws* of the state. 4. Do not the citizens serve *the king*? 5. They have served the king. 6. Will you not serve the state? 7. We will serve the state. 8. Will you not tell *me* (to me⁴) *the truth*?⁵ 9. I have told *you* (to you) *the truth*. 10. Will you show

¹ Indirect Object, in the Dative, according to Rule XII. I.

² Indirect Object, in the Dative, in connection with the Accusative *gratiam* with the Transitive verb *habēmus*, according to Rule XII. II.

In the arrangement of Objects, the *Indirect* generally precedes the *Direct*, as in this sentence; though the order is sometimes reversed, as in the tenth sentence in this Exercise.

³ In examples like this, the Possessive pronoun may either be expressed or omitted, as it is often omitted in Latin when not emphatic.

⁴ Dative. See Rule XII. II.

⁵ Accusative. See Rule XII. II.

me (to me) the way? 11. We will show you the way.
 12. Did they declare war against the Romans? 13.
 They had declared war against the Romans.

DATIVE WITH ADJECTIVES.

RULE XIV.—Dative.

391. With Adjectives, the OBJECT TO WHICH the quality is directed is put in the Dative :

*Patriae solum omnibus*¹ *cāram est*, *The soil of their country is dear to all.* Cic. *Id aptum est tempōri*, *This is adapted to the time.*
 Cic. *Omni aetāti mors est commūnis*, *Death is common to every age.*
 Cic. *Cānis similis lūpo est*, *A dog is similar to a wolf.* Cic. *Nātūrae accommodātum*, *Adapted to nature.* Cic. *Graeciae ūtile*, *Useful to Greece.* Nep.

1. ADJECTIVES WITH DATIVE. — The most common are those signifying :

Agreeable, easy, friendly, like, near, necessary, suitable, subject, useful, together with others of a similar or opposite meaning, and verbals in bilis.

EXERCISE LVIII.

I. Vocabulary.

<i>Amicūs, a, ūm,</i>	<i>friendly.</i>
<i>Hispaniā, ae, f.</i>	<i>Spain.</i>
<i>Multitūdō, multitudinis, f.</i>	<i>multitude.</i>
<i>Saguntū, i, n.</i>	<i>Saguntum, city in Spain.</i>
<i>Similis, ē,</i>	<i>like.</i>
<i>Solum, i, n.</i>	<i>soil.</i>
<i>Vērītās, vēritātis, f.</i>	<i>verity, truth.</i>

¹ Dative, showing to whom the soil is dear, — dear TO ALL. In the same way in these examples, *tempōri* is used with *aptum*, *aetāti* with *commūnis*, *lūpo* with *similis*, *nātūrae* with *accommodātum*, and *Graeciae* with *ūtile*.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Parentes *nobis*¹ cari sunt. 2. Patria *nobis* cara est.
 3. Patria *tibi*¹ erit carissima. 4. Patriae solum *nobis* carum
 est. 5. Hannibal exercitui carus fuit. 6. Victoria Romā-
 nis grata fuit. 7. Libertas multitudini grata est. 8. Veri-
 tas nobis gratissima est. 9. Jucunda mihi oratio fuit. 10.
 Saguntum Romānis amicum fuit. 11. Hannibal Sagun-
 tum,² Hispaniae civitatem ³ Romānis ⁴ amicam,⁵ expugnāvit.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Will not these books be useful *to you*? 2. They are
 useful *to us*. 3. They will be useful *to you*. 4. This law
 has been useful *to the state*. 5. Will not this book be ac-
 ceptable *to you*? 6. That book will be acceptable *to me*.
 7. This book will be most acceptable ⁶ *to my brother*.

SECTION VI.

GENITIVE.

393. The Genitive in its primary meaning denotes
source or cause; but, in its general use, it corresponds to
 the English Objective with *of*, and expresses various ad-
 jective relations.

GENITIVE WITH NOUNS.

RULE XVI.—Genitive.

395. Any Noun, not an Appositive, qualifying the
 meaning of another noun, is put in the Genitive:

¹ Dative, according to Rule XIV.

² Accusative. See Rule V.

³ Appositive, in agreement with Saguntum. See Rule II.

⁴ Dative with *amicam*. See Rule XIV.

⁵ *Amicam* agrees with *civitatem*. See Rule XXXIII. p. 32.

⁶ See 162.

Cātōnis¹ ōrātiōnes, *Cato's orations*. Cic. Castra hostium, *The camp of the enemy*. Liv. Mors Hāmilcāris, *The death of Hamilcar*. Liv. See 363.

EXERCISE LIX.

I. Vocabulary.

Commūnis, ě,	common.
Conscientiā, ae, f.	consciousness.
Dulcis, ě,	sweet, pleasant.
Hōnōr, hōnōris, m.	honor.
Orbis, orbis, m.	circle, world.
Orbis terrārūm, ²	the world.
Parvūs, ű, űm,	small.
Principiūm, ii, n.	beginning.
Rectūm, i, n.	rectitude, right.
Sōcrātēs, is, m.	Socrates, Athenian philosopher.

II. Translate into English.

1. *Justitia virtūtum*³ regīna est. 2. *Sapientia est mater omnium bonārum artium*. 3. *Socrātes parens philosophiae* fuit. 4. *Virtus veri honōris*⁴ mater est. 5. *Patria communis*⁵ est omnium nostrum⁶ parens. 6. *Roma orbis*⁷ terrārūm caput fuit. 7. *Omnium rerum principia parva* sunt. 8. *Conscientia recti est praemium virtūtis dulcissimum*.

¹ *Cātōnis* qualifies *oratiōnes*, and is in the Genitive, in accordance with the Rule.

² Literally *the circle of lands*.

³ Genitive, depending upon *regina*. Rule XVI.

⁴ Genitive, depending upon *mater*.

⁵ *Commūnis* agrees with *parens*. See Rule XXXIII. p. 32.

⁶ Genitive, depending upon *parens*.

⁷ *Orbis* depends upon *caput*, and *terrārūm* upon *orbis*.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. The orations of *Cicero* are praised.
2. The courage of the soldiers saved the city.
3. The crown of the king was golden.
4. The sword of the general was beautiful.
5. The son of the consul violated the laws of the state.
6. The citizens will observe the laws of the state.

GENITIVE WITH ADJECTIVES.

RULE XVII.—Genitive.

399. Many Adjectives take a Genitive to complete their meaning :

Avidus laudis,¹ *Desirous of praise*. Cic. *Oti cupidus*, *Desirous of leisure*. Liv. *Amans sui virtus*, *Virtue fond of itself*. Cic. *Efficiens voluptatis*, *Productive of pleasure*. Cic. *Glōriæ mēmōr*, *Mindful of glory*. Liv.

1. FORCE OF THIS GENITIVE.—The genitive here retains its usual force,—*of*, *in respect of*,—and may be used after adjectives which admit this relation.

2. ADJECTIVES WITH THE GENITIVE.—The most common are

1) Verbals in **ax**, and participles in **ans** and **ens** used adjectively.

2) Adjectives denoting *desire, knowledge, skill, recollection, participation, mastery, fulness*, and their contraries.

EXERCISE LX.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Amans, ūmantis,

loving, fond of.

Avidūs, ā, ūm,

desirous of, eager for.

¹ *Laudis* completes the meaning of *avidus*; *desirous* (of what?) of *praise*. It is in the Genitive, by this Rule. In the same way, *otii* completes the meaning of *cupidus*; *sui*, of *amans*; *voluptatis*, of *efficiens*; and *gloriae*, of *memor*.

Certāmen, certāminis, <i>n.</i>	<i>contest, strife, battle.</i>
Cūpidūs, ā, ūm,	<i>desirous of.</i>
Fons, fontis, <i>m.</i>	<i>fountain.</i>
Laus, laudis, <i>f.</i>	<i>praise.</i>
Nōvītās, nōvītātis, <i>f.</i>	<i>novelty.</i>
Pēritūs, ā, ūm,	<i>skilled in.</i>
Piscis, piscis, <i>m.</i>	<i>fish.</i>
Plēnūs, ā, ūm,	<i>full.</i>
Vōluptās, vōluptātis, <i>f.</i>	<i>pleasure.</i>

II. Translate into English.

1. Romāni avidi gloriæ¹ fuērunt. 2. Homīnes novitātis avidi sunt. 3. Numa pacis¹ erat amantissimus.² 4. Patriæ amantissimi sumus. 5. Consul gloriæ cupidus erat. 6. Cicero gloriæ cupidissimus² fuit. 7. Milites erant avidissimi certāminis. 8. Fons piscium plenissimus est. 9. Athenienses belli navalis peritissimi fuērunt.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. Boys are fond of praise. 2. Are you not fond of praise? 3. We are fond of praise. 4. Were not the Athenians fond of pleasure? 5. They were always fond of pleasure. 6. They are desirous of glory. 7. Are you not desirous of a victory? 8. We are desirous of a victory.

SECTION VII.

ABLATIVE.

412. The Ablative in its primary meaning is closely related to the Genitive; but, in its general use, it corresponds to the English Objective with *from, by, in, with*, and expresses various adverbial relations. It is accordingly used with Verbs and Adjectives; while the Genitive, as the case of adjective relations, is most common with Nouns. See 393.

¹ Genitive, completing the meaning of the adjective. See Rule XVII.

² See 162.

ABLATIVE OF CAUSE, MANNER, MEANS.

RULE XXI.—Cause, Manner, Means.

414. Cause, Manner, and Means¹ are denoted by the Ablative :

Ars utilitate laudatur, An art is praised because of its usefulness.
Cic. Gloriā ducitur, He is led by glory. *Cic. Duobus modis fit, It is done in two ways.* *Cic. Sol omnia luce collustrat, The sun illumines all things with its light.* *Cic. Apri dentibus se tütantur, Boars defend themselves with their tusks.* *Cic. Aeger erat vulneribus, He was ill in consequence of his wounds.* *Nep. Laetus sorte tua, Pleased with your lot.* *Hor.*

1. APPLICATION OF RULE.—This Ablative is of very frequent occurrence, and is used both with verbs and adjectives.

2. ABLATIVE OF CAUSE.—This designates that *by which, by reason of which, because of which, in accordance with which*, any thing is or is done.

3. ABLATIVE OF MANNER.—This Ablative is regularly accompanied by some modifier, or by the preposition *cum* ; but a few ablatives, chiefly those signifying *manner*, — *möre, ordine, rätione*, etc., — occur without such accompaniment :

Vi summa, With the greatest violence. *Nep. Möre Persärum, In the manner of the Persians.* *Nep. Cum silentio audire, To hear in silence.* *Liv. Id ordine facere, To do it in order, or properly.* *Cic.*

¹ It is not always possible to distinguish between *Cause, Manner, and Means*. Sometimes the same Ablative may involve both *Cause* and *Means*, or both *Means* and *Manner*. Still the pupil should be taught to determine in each instance, as far as possible, what is the real force of the Ablative. Thus in the examples, *utilitate* denotes cause, because of its usefulness ; *gloriä*, means, with perhaps the accessory notion of cause ; *modis*, manner ; *luce*, means ; *dentibus*, means ; *vulneribus*, cause, with perhaps the accessory notion of means ; and *sorte*, cause and means.

4. ABLATIVE OF MEANS. — This includes the *Instrument* and all other *Means* employed.

5. ABLATIVE OF AGENT. — This designates the Person by whom any thing is done as a voluntary agent, and takes the preposition *a* or *ab*:

*Occisus est a Thēbānis, He was slain by the Thebans.*¹ *Nep.*

EXERCISE LXI.

I. Vocabulary.

Mūnūs, mūnērīs, <i>n. s.</i>	<i>reward, gift.</i>
Nātūrā, <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>nature.</i>
Pellis, pellis, <i>f.</i>	<i>skin, hide.</i>
Quōtīdīānūs, ā, ūm,	<i>daily.</i>
Scythae, ārum, <i>m. plur.</i>	<i>Scythians.</i>
Triumphō, ūrē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to triumph.</i>
Usūs, ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>use.</i>
Vestiō, irē, ivī, itūm,	<i>to clothe.</i>

II. Translate into English.

1. Consul *virtūte*² laudātus est. 2. Urbs *natūrā*³ munita erat. 3. Haec urbs *arte* muniētur. 4. *Muneribus*³ delectāmur. 5. Roma Camilli *virtūte* est servāta. 6. Camillus hostes magno proelio superāvit. 7. Scipio patrem singulārī *virtūte* servāvit. 8. Scipio ingenti gloriā⁴ triumphāvit.⁵ 9. Scythae corpōra pellībus vestiēbant.

¹ By comparing this example with those under the Rule, the second for instance, it will be seen that the Latin construction distinguishes the person by whom any thing is done from the means by which it is done, designating the former by the Ablative with *a* or *ab* (*a Thēbānis*, by the Thebans), and the latter by the Ablative without a preposition; *gloriā*, by glory.

² Ablative of Cause, according to Rule XXI.

³ Ablative of Means.

⁴ Ablative of Manner.

⁵ The privilege of entering Rome in grand triumphal procession was sometimes awarded to eminent Roman generals as they returned from victory. *Triumphāvit* here refers to such a triumph.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Are not the fields adorned *with flowers*?¹ 2. The fields are adorned *with* beautiful *flowers*. 3. Have you not strengthened your memory *by use*? 4. I have strengthened my memory by daily use. 5. You will be praised for (because of) your diligence.² 6. Our pupils have been praised for their diligence. 7. The general saved the city by his valor. 8. Rome was saved by the valor of the Roman soldiers.

ABLATIVES WITH COMPARATIVES.

RULE XXIII.—Ablative with Comparatives.

417. Comparatives without QUAM are followed by the Ablative:

Nihil est amabilius virtute,³ *Nothing is more lovely than virtue.* Cic.
Quid est melius bonitate,³ *What is better than goodness?* Cic.

1. COMPARATIVES WITH QUAM⁴ are followed by the Nominative, or by the case of the corresponding noun before them:

Hibernia minor quam Britannia existimatur, *Hibernia is considered smaller than Britannia.* Caes. Agris quam urbi⁵ terribilior, *More terrible to the country than to the city.* Liv.

¹ Ablative of Means. Rule XXI.

² Ablative of Cause.

³ *Virtute* and *bonitate* are both in the Ablative, by this Rule; the former after the comparative *amabilis*, and the latter after the comparative *melius*.

⁴ *Quam* is a conjunction, meaning *than*. Conjunctions are mere connectives, used to connect words or clauses.

⁵ *Agris* and *urbi*, the one *before* and the other *after quam*, are both in the same construction, in the Dative, depending upon *terribilior* according to Rule XIV. 391.

EXERCISE LXII.

I. Vocabulary.

Argentūm, i. n.	silver.
Avāritiā ae. f.	avarice.
Bōnitās, bōnitātis, f.	goodness, excellence.
Elōquens, elōquentis,	eloquent.
Ferrūm, i. n.	iron.
Foedūs, ū, ūm,	detestable.
Prētiōsūs, ū, ūm,	valuable.
Quām, conj.	than.
Scientiā, ae, f.	knowledge.
Turrīs, turrīs, f.	tower.

II. Translate into English.

1. Virtus mihi ¹ *gloriā* ² est carior. 2. Patria mihi *vitā* ² meā est carior. 3. Quid est jucundius *amicitiā*? 4. Quid foedius est *avaritiā*? 5. Aurum argento pretiosius est. 6. Anīmus corpore est nobilior. 7. Turrīs altior erat quam murus.³ 8. Quid multitudīni ¹ *gratius* quam libertas est? 9. Pater tuus est sapientior quam tu.⁴ 10. Quis eloquentior fuit quam Demosthēnes?

III. Translate into Latin.

1. Silver is more valuable than *iron*.² 2. Virtue is more valuable than *gold*. 3. Wisdom is more valuable than *money*. 4. Will not wisdom be more useful to you than gold? 5. Wisdom will be more useful to me than gold. 6. Goodness is more valuable than ⁵ knowledge. 7. Good-

¹ See Rule XIV. 391.

² Ablative, depending upon the comparative without *quam*, according to Rule XXIII.

³ In the same case as *turrīs*, the corresponding noun before *quam*. It is the subject of *erat* understood.

⁴ Subject of *es* understood.

⁵ In this and the following examples use *quam*, according to 417, 1.

ness is dearer to us than glory. 8. The Romans were braver than the Gauls. 9. The soldiers were braver than the general.

ABLATIVE OF PLACE.

420. This Ablative designates

I. The PLACE IN WHICH any thing is or is done :

II. The PLACE FROM WHICH any thing proceeds, including *Source* and *Separation*.

RULE XXVI.—Ablative of Place.

421. I. The PLACE IN WHICH and the PLACE FROM WHICH are generally denoted by the Ablative with a Preposition. But

II. NAMES OF TOWNS drop the Preposition, and in the Singular of the First and Second declensions designate the PLACE IN WHICH by the Genitive :

I. Hannibal in Italiā¹ fuit, *Hannibal was in Italy*. Nep. In nostris castris, *In our camps*. Caes. In Appiā viā, *On the Appian Way*. Cic. Ab urbe proficiscitur, *He departs from the city*. Caes. Ex Africā, *From Africa*. Liv.

II. Athēnis² fuit, *He was at Athens*. Cic. Bābŷlōne mortuus est, *He died at Babylon*. Cic. Fūgit Cōrintho, *He fled from Corinth*. Cic. Rōmae² fuit, *He was at Rome*. Cic.

EXERCISE LXIII.

I. Vocabulary.

A, ūb, *prep. with abl.*

from, by.

Bābŷlōn, Bābŷlōnīs, *f.*

Babylon, the city of.

¹ In Italiā, in castris, and in viā designate the PLACE IN WHICH; while ab urbe and ex Africā designate the PLACE FROM WHICH. They are in the Ablative with a preposition.

² Athēnis, Bābŷlōne, and Cōrintho, being names of towns, omit the preposition; while Rōmae, also the name of a town, is in the Genitive, as it is in the Singular of the First declension.

Cōrinthūs, i, <i>f.</i>	<i>Corinth</i> , city in Greece.
Diōnysius, ii, <i>m.</i>	<i>Dionysius</i> , tyrant of Syracuse.
Hābitō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to dwell, reside.</i>
Hortūs, i, <i>m.</i>	<i>garden.</i>
Laetitiā, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>joy.</i>
Lūcūs, i, <i>m.</i>	<i>grove.</i>
Rēgiō, rēgiōis, <i>f.</i>	<i>region, territory.</i>
Sēnātor, sēnātoris, <i>m.</i>	<i>senator.</i>
Trigintā,	<i>thirty.</i>

II. Translate into English.

1. Hannibal in *Hispaniā*¹ fuit. 2. Latinus in *Italiā* regnāvit. 3. Latinus in illis regionibus regnābat. 4. Cives ab urbe² fugiebant. 5. Themistōcles e Graeciā fugit. 6. Sex menses³ *Athēnis*⁴ fui. 7. Alexander *Babylōne* erat. 8. Dionysius tyrannus Syracūsis fugit. 9. Themistōcles *Athēnis* fugit. 10. *Athēnis* habitābat. 11. Romūlus *Romae*⁵ regnāvit. 12. *Romae* ingens laetitia fuit.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. Is not your father in *Italy*? 2. My father is in *Greece*. 3. Were you not in *Greece*? 4. We resided in *Greece* three years. 5. Who is in the garden? 6. My brother is in the garden. 7. The pupils were walking in the fields. 8. The nightingales are singing in the groves. 9. Your father resided many years at *Athens*. 10. Did he not reside at *Carthage*? 11. He resided four years at *Carthage*. 12. Did you not receive my letter at *Rome*? 13. I received your letter at *Corinth*.

¹ Ablative of PLACE IN WHICH, with the preposition *in*. See Rule XXXII.

² Ablative of PLACE FROM WHICH, with the preposition *ab*.

³ See Rule VIII.

⁴ In the Ablative, without a preposition, because it is the name of a town.

⁵ In the Genitive, because it is the name of a town, and is in the Singular of the First declension.

ABLATIVE OF TIME.

RULE XXVIII.—Time.

426. The TIME of an Action is denoted by the Ablative:

Octogēsimo anno¹ est mortuus, *He died in his eightieth year.* Cic. Vēre convēnere, *They assembled in the spring.* Liv. Nātāli die suo, *On his birth-day.* Nep. Hieme et aestate, *In winter and summer.* Cic.

1. DESIGNATIONS OF TIME.—Any word so used as to involve the time of an action or event may be put in the ablative: *bello*, in the time of war; *pugnā*, in the time of battle; *lūdis*, at the time of the games; *mēmōriā*, in memory, i.e., in the time of one's recollection.

EXERCISE LXIV.

I. Vocabulary.

Brūtus, i, m.	<i>Brutus, a Roman patriot.</i>
Dēflāgrō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to burn, be consumed.</i>
Diānā, ae, f.	<i>Diana, a goddess.</i>
Ephēsīus, ū, ūm,	<i>Ephesian, of Ephesus.</i>
Hiems, hiēmīs, f.	<i>winter.</i>
Nātālis, ĕ,	<i>belonging to one's birth, natal.</i>
Nātālis diēs,	<i>birth-day.</i>
Pompēiūs, ii, m.	<i>Pompey, Roman general.</i>
Persae, ārūm, m. plur.	<i>Persians.</i>
Scribō, scribēre, scripsī, scriptūm,	<i>to write.</i>
Tempūs, tempōris, n.	<i>time.</i>

II. Translate into English.

1. Nātāli die² tuo scripsisti epistōlam. 2. Eōdem die epistōlam tuam accēpi.³ 3. Pompēiūs urbem tertio mense

¹ Anno, vere, die, hieme, and aestate are all in the Ablative, by this Rule.

² Ablative of Time, according to Rule XXVIII.

³ From accipio.

cepit. 4. Eödem *die* Persae superāti sunt. 5. Pompēius illo tempöre miles fuit. 6. Illo anno Diānae Ephesiae templum deflagrāvit. 7. Occāsu solis hostes fugāti sunt. 8. Illo die Brutus patriam servāvit.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Were you not in Athens¹ *at that time*? 2. We were at Corinth² *at that time*. 3. Do you not reside in the city¹ *in winter*? 4. We reside in this beautiful city in the winter. 5. The city was taken at sunset. 6. Were you not in the city at that hour? 7. I was in the city at that time. 8. Were you not in Rome² on your birth-day? 9. I was in that city on my birth-day.

SECTION VIII.

CASES WITH PREPOSITIONS.

RULE XXXII.—Cases with Prepositions.

432. The Accusative and Ablative may be used with Prepositions:

Ad āmicum³ scripsi, *I have written to a friend*. Cic. In cūriam, *Into the senate-house*. Liv. In Italiā, *In Italy*. Nep. Pro castris, *Before the camp*.

433. The ACCUSATIVE is used with

Ad, adversus (adversum), ante, āpud, circa, circum, circiter, cis, citra, contra, erga, extra, infra, inter, intra, juxta, ob, pēnes, per, pōne, post, praeter, prōpe, propter, sēcundum, supra, trans, ultra, versus:

Ad urbem, *To the city*. Cic. Adversus deos, *Toward the gods*. Cic.

434. The ABLATIVE is used with

A or ab (abs),	absque,	cōram,	cum,	de,
e or ex,	prae,	pro,	sine,	tēnus:

¹ Ablative of Place. See Rule XXVI.

² Genitive of Place. See Rule XXVI. II.

³ The Accusative *amicum* is here used with the preposition *ad*; *curiam*, with *in*; the Ablative *Italiā*, with *in*. See 435, 1.

Ab urbe, *From the city*. Caes. Cōram conventu, *In the presence of the assembly*. Nep.

435. The ACCUSATIVE OR ABLATIVE is used with

In, sub, subter, sūper:

In Asiam prōfūgit, *He fled into Asia*. Cic. Hannibal in Itāliā fuit, *Hannibal was in Italy*. Nep.

1. *In* and *Sub* take the Accusative in answer to the question *whither*, the Ablative in answer to *where*: In Asiam, (*whither?*) *into Asia*; In Itāliā, (*where?*) *in Italy*.

EXERCISE LXV.

I. Vocabulary.

Adversūs, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	<i>against.</i>
Dīmīcō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to fight.</i>
Pēr, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	<i>of, through.</i>
Prospērō, <i>adv.</i>	<i>successfully.</i>
Prōvōcō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to challenge.</i>

II. Translate into English.

1. Lacedaemonii hostes ad *proelium* provocābant. 2. Scipio contra *Hannōnem*, ducem Carthaginiensium, prospere pugnat. 3. Caesar adversus Pompēium dimicāvit. 4. Veritas per se¹ mihi grata est. 5. Virtus per se laudabilis est. 6. Persae a *Graecis*² superāti sunt. 7. Cicero de *amicitiā* scripsit.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. Will not the army be led back to *the city*? 2. It has been led back to *the city*. 3. Will you not write to me? 4. I will write to you. 5. Friendship is valuable of itself. 6. Have you not received five letters from *me*? 7. I have received four letters from *you*. 8. I have received two letters from your brother.

¹ Per se, literally *through itself*: render in *itself* or *of itself*.

² A *Graecis*, by the Greeks. See 414, 5.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE LEARNER.

I. THE preparation of a Reading Lesson in Latin involves,

1. A knowledge of the Meaning of the Latin.
2. A knowledge of the Structure of the Latin Sentences.
3. A translation into English.

MEANING OF THE LATIN.

II. Remember that almost every inflected word in a Latin sentence requires the use of both the Dictionary and the Grammar to ascertain its meaning.

The Dictionary gives the meaning of the word, without reference to its Grammatical properties of *case, number, mood, tense*, etc.; and the Grammar, the meaning of the endings which mark these properties. The Dictionary will give the meaning of *mensa*, a table, but not of *mensarum*, of tables: the Grammar alone will give the force of the ending *arum*.

III. Make yourself so familiar with all the endings of inflection, with their exact form and force, whether in declension or conjugation, that you will not only readily distinguish the different parts of speech from each other, but also the different forms of the same word, with their exact and distinctive force.

IV. In taking up a Latin sentence,

1. Notice carefully the endings of the several words, and thus determine which words are *nouns*, which *verbs*, etc.
2. Observe the force of each ending, and thus determine *case, number, voice, mood, tense*, etc.

This will be found to be a very important step toward the mastery of the sentence. By this means, you will discover not only the relation of the words to each other, but also an important part of their meaning, — that which they derive from their endings.

V. The key to the meaning of any simple sentence (345, I.) will be found in the simple subject and predicate; i.e., in the Nominative and its Verb. Hence, in looking out the sentence, observe the following order. Take

1. The Subject, or Nominative.

The ending will, in most instances, enable you to distinguish this from all other words, except the adjectives which agree with it. These may be looked out at the same time with the subject.

Sometimes the subject is not expressed, but only implied, in the ending of the verb. It may then be readily supplied, as it is always a pronoun of such person and number as the verb indicates: as, *audio*, I hear, the ending *io* showing that the subject is *ego*; *auditis*, you hear, the ending *itis* showing that the subject is *vos*.

2. The Verb, with Predicate Noun or Adjective, if any.

This will be readily known by the ending. Now, combining this with the Subject, you will have an outline of the sentence. All the other words must now be associated with these two parts.

3. The Modifiers of the Subject; i.e., adjectives agreeing with it, nominatives in apposition with it, genitives dependent upon it, etc.

But perhaps some of these have already been looked out in the attempt to ascertain the subject.

In looking out these words, bear in mind the meaning of the subject to which they belong. This will greatly aid you in selecting from the dictionary the true meaning in the passage before you.

4. The Modifiers of the Verb, i.e. (1) Oblique cases, accusatives, datives, etc., dependent upon it, and (2) Adverbs qualifying it.

Bear in mind all the while the force of the case and the meaning of the verb, that you may be able to select for each word the true meaning in the passage before you.

VI. In complex and compound sentences (345, II., III.), discover first the connectives which unite the several members, and then proceed with each member as with a simple sentence.

VII. In the use of Dictionary and Vocabulary, remember that you are not to look for the particular form which occurs in the sentence, but for the Nom. Sing. of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns, and for the First Pers. Sing. Pres. Indic. Act. of verbs. Therefore,

1. In Pronouns, make yourself so familiar with their declension, that any oblique case will at once suggest the Nom. Sing.

If *vobis* occurs, you must remember that the Nom. Sing. is *tu*.

2. In Nouns and Adjectives, make yourself so familiar with the case-endings, that you will be able to drop that of the given case, and substitute for it that of the Nom. Sing.

Thus *mensibus*; stem *mens*, Nom. Sing. *mensis*, which you will find in the Vocabulary. So *urbem*, *urb*, *urbs*.

3. In Verbs, change the ending of the given form into that of the First Pers. Sing. of the Pres. Indic. Act.

Thus *amābat*; stem *am*, First Pers. Sing. Pres. Indic. Act. *amo*, which you will find in the Vocabulary. So *amavērunt*; First Pers. Perf. *amāvi*, Perf. stem *amav*, Verb stem *am*; *amo*.

To illustrate the steps recommended in the preceding suggestions, we add the following

Model.

VIII. Themistōcles imperātor servitūte totam Graeciam liberāvit.

1. Without knowing the meaning of the words, you will discover from their *forms*,

1) That *Themistōcles* and *imperātor* are probably nouns in the Nom. Sing.

2) That *servitūte* is a noun in the Abl. Sing.

3) That *totam* and *Graeciam* are either nouns or adjectives in the Accus. Sing.

4) That *liberāvit* is a verb in the Act. voice, Indic. mood, Perf. tense, Third Person, Singular number.

2. Now, turning to the Vocabulary for the meaning of the words, you will learn,

1) That *Themistōcles* is the name of an eminent Athenian general: **THEMISTOCLES**.

2) That *libēro*, for which you must look, not for *liberāvit*, means to liberate: **LIBERATED**.

Themistocles liberated.

3) That *imperātor* means *commander*: **THE COMMANDER**.

Themistocles the commander liberated.

4) That *Graeciam* is the name of a country: **GREECE**.

Themistocles the commander liberated Greece.

5) That *totus* means *the whole, all*: **ALL**.

Themistocles the commander liberated all Greece.

6) That *servitus* means *servitude*: **FROM SERVITUDE**.

Themistocles the commander liberated all Greece from servitude.

STRUCTURE OF THE LATIN SENTENCE.

IX. The structure of a sentence is best shown by *analyzing*¹ it, and by *parsing* the words which compose it.

Parsing.

XVII.² In parsing a word,

1. Name the Part of Speech to which it belongs.
2. Inflect³ it, if capable of inflection.
3. Give its gender, number, case, voice, mood, tense, person, etc.⁴
4. Give its Syntax, and the Rule for it.⁵

TRANSLATION.

XIX. In translating, render as literally as possible without doing violence to the English.

¹ It has not been thought advisable to enter upon the subject of *analysis* at this early stage of the course. That will be presented in the Reader, which follows this work.

² These suggestions are taken, without change, from the Reader. Accordingly, the numerals are made to correspond to those in that work.

³ Inflect; i.e., decline, compare, or conjugate.

⁴ That is, such of these properties as it possesses.

⁵ For Models for Parsing, see pp. 16, 22, 24, 33, 55, 57, 59, 66, 71, and 73.

LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

For Explanation of Abbreviations and References, see p. ix.

<p style="text-align: center;">A.</p> <p>A, ab, prep. with abl. <i>From, by.</i></p> <p>Accipiō, accipere, accēpi, acceptum. <i>To receive.</i></p> <p>Acēr, ācris, ācrē. <i>Sharp, severe, valiant.</i></p> <p>Acies, aciei, f. <i>Order of battle, battle-array, army.</i></p> <p>Ad, prep. with acc. <i>To, towards, near.</i></p> <p>Administrō, arē, āvi, ātūm. <i>To administer, manage.</i></p> <p>Admoneō, admōnere, admōnuī, admōnitum. <i>To admonish.</i></p> <p>Adventus, ūs, m. <i>Arrival, approach.</i></p> <p>Adversus, prep. with acc. <i>Against.</i></p> <p>Aedificō, arē, āvi, ātūm. <i>To build.</i></p> <p>Aestas, aestatis, f. <i>Summer.</i></p> <p>Agēr, agrī, m. <i>Field, land.</i></p> <p>Agger, aggeris, m. <i>Mound, rampart.</i></p> <p>Agis, Agidis, m. <i>Agis, a king of Sparta.</i></p> <p>Albanus, ū, ūm. <i>Alban.</i></p> <p>Alexandēr, Alexandri, m. <i>Alexander, the Great.</i></p> <p>Aliquis, aliquis, aliquis or aliquod. <i>Some, some one. See 191.</i></p> <p>Altus, ū, ūm. <i>High, lofty.</i></p> <p>Amans, amantis. <i>Loving, fond of.</i></p>	<p>Ambulō, arē, āvi, ātūm. <i>To walk.</i></p> <p>Amicitia, ae, f. <i>Friendship.</i></p> <p>Amicus, ū, ūm. <i>Friendly.</i></p> <p>Amicus, i, m. <i>Friend.</i></p> <p>Amnis, amnis, m. <i>River.</i></p> <p>Amō, arē, āvi, ātūm. <i>To love.</i></p> <p>Amor, amoris, m. <i>Love.</i></p> <p>Ampliō, arē, āvi, ātūm. <i>To enlarge.</i></p> <p>Ancus, i, m. <i>Ancus, a Roman king.</i></p> <p>Animal, animalis, n. <i>Animal.</i></p> <p>Animus, i, m. <i>Soul, mind, passion, disposition.</i></p> <p>Anulus, i, m. <i>Ring.</i></p> <p>Annus, i, m. <i>Year.</i></p> <p>Antē, prep. with acc. <i>Before.</i></p> <p>Antiquus, ū, ūm. <i>Ancient.</i></p> <p>Apis, apis, f. <i>Bee.</i></p> <p>Appellō, arē, āvi, ātūm. <i>To call.</i></p> <p>Appetens, appetentis. <i>Desiring, striving for.</i></p> <p>Apud, prep. with acc. <i>In the presence of, near, before, among.</i></p> <p>Apulia, ae, f. <i>Apulia, a country in Italy.</i></p> <p>Arabs, Arabis, m and f. <i>Arab, an Arab.</i></p> <p>Arctē, adv. <i>Closely, soundly.</i></p> <p>Argentum, i, n. <i>Silver.</i></p> <p>Arō, arare, aravi, aratum. <i>To plough.</i></p>
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Arrögantia, ae, *f.* *Arrogance.*
 Ars, artis, *f.* *Art, skill.*
 Artäxerxēs, is, *m.* *Artaxerxes, a Persian king.*
 Arx, arcis, *f.* *Citadel, fortress.*
 Athēnae, ārum, *f. plur.* *Athens, the capital of Attica.*
 Athēniēnsis, ē. *Athenian.*
 Athēniēnsis, is, *m. and f.* *Athenian, an Athenian.*
 Atticūs, ī, *m.* *Atticus, a Roman name.*
 Audiō, irē, īvi, itūm. *To hear.*
 Auditōr, auditōris, *m.* *Hearer, auditor.*
 Aureūs, ā, ūm. *Golden.*
 Aurūm, ī, *n.* *Gold.*
 Avāritiā, ae, *f.* *Avarice.*
 Avidūs, ā, ūm. *Desirous of, eager for.*
 Avis, āvis, *f.* *Bird.*

B.

Bābylōn, Bābylōnis, *f.* *Babylon, the celebrated capital of the Assyrian Empire, on the banks of the Euphrates.*
 Beātūs, ā, ūm. *Happy, blessed.*
 Bellūm, ī, *n.* *War, warfare.*
 Bēnē, adv. *Well.*
 Bēnignē, adv. *Kindly.*
 Bōnitās, bōnitātis, *f.* *Goodness, excellence.*
 Bōnūs, ā, ūm. *Good.*
 Brēvis, ē. *Short, brief.*
 Brūtūs, ī, *m.* *Brutus, a celebrated Roman patriot.*

C.

Caesar, Caesāris, *m.* *Cæsar, a celebrated Roman commander.*
 Cāiūs, ii, *m.* *Caius, a proper name.*

Cāmillūs, ī, *m.* *Camillus, a Roman general.*
 Campūs, ī, *m.* *Plain.*
 Cānis, cānis, *m. and f.* *Dog.*
 Cantō, āre, āvi, ātūm. *To sing.*
 Cantūs, ūs, *m.* *Singing, song.*
 Cāpiō, cāpēre, cēpi, captūm. *To take, capture.*
 Cāpūt, cāptis, *n.* *Head, capital.*
 Carmēn, carminis, *n.* *Song, poem, verse.*
 Carthāgīniēnsis, ē. *Carthaginian.*
 Carthāgīniēnsis, is, *m. and f.* *A Carthaginian.*
 Carthāgō, Carthāgīnis, *f.* *Carthage, a city of Northern Africa.*
 Carthāgō Nōvā. *New Carthage, Carthagera, a city of Spain.*
 Cārūs, ā, ūm. *Dear.*
 Cātō, Cātōnis, *m.* *Cato, a distinguished Roman.*
 Centūm. *One hundred. See 175, 2.*
 Certāmen, certāminis, *n.* *Contest, strife, battle.*
 Cībūs, ī, *m.* *Food.*
 Cicerō, Cicerōnis, *m.* *Cicero, the celebrated Roman orator.*
 Cīvilis, ē. *Civil.*
 Cīvis, civis, *m. and f.* *Citizen.*
 Cīvītās, cīvītātis, *f.* *State, city.*
 Clārūs, ā, ūm. *Renowned, distinguished, illustrious.*
 Classis, classis, *f.* *Fleet, navy.*
 Coerceō, coercēre, coercui, coercitūm. *To check.*
 Cōlō, cōlērē, cōlui, cultūm. *To practise, cultivate.*
 Commūnis, ē. *Common.*
 Condemnō, āre, āvi, ātūm. *To condemn.*
 Condītōr, condītōris, *m.* *Founder.*
 Conjux, conjūgis, *m. and f.* *Wife, husband, spouse.*

Cōnōn, Cōnōnīs, *m.* *Conon*, an Athenian general.
 Conscientiā, *ae, f.* *Consciousness.*
 Consiliū, *ii, n.* *Design, plan.*
 Conspectūs, *ūs, m.* *Sight, view, presence.*
 Consūl, consūlīs, *m.* *Consul.*
 Contrā, *prep. with acc.* *Against, opposite to, contrary to.*
 Convōcō, *ārē, āvī, ātūm.* *To assemble, call together.*
 Cōrīnthūs, *i, f.* *Corinth, city in Greece.*
 Cornēlius, *ii, m.* *Cornelius*, a Roman name.
 Cōrūnā, *ae, f.* *Crown.*
 Corpūs, corpōris, *n.* *Body, person.*
 Crōō, *ārē, āvī, ātūm.* *To create, make, appoint, elect.*
 Crūdēlis, *ē.* *Cruel.*
 Crūdūs, *ā, ūm.* *Unripe.*
 Culpō, *ārē, āvī, ātūm.* *To blame.*
 Cūm, *prep. with abl.* *With.*
 Cūpīdūs, *ā, ūm.* *Desirous of.*
 Cūrēs, Cūriū, *m. plur.* *Cures*, a Sabine town.
 Custōdiō, *irē, ivī, itūm.* *To guard.*
 Custōs, custōdīs, *m. and f.* *Keeper, guard.*

D.

Dē, *prep. with abl.* *Concerning.*
 Dēbeō, dēbērē, dēbuī, dēbitūm. *To owe.*
 Dēcēm. *Ten.* See 175.
 Dēcīmūs, *ā, ūm.* *Tenth.*
 Dēfectiō, dēfectiōnīs, *f.* *Eclipse.*
 Dēflāgrō, *ārē, āvī, ātūm.* *To burn, be consumed.*
 Dēlectō, *ārē, āvī, ātūm.* *To delight, please.*
 Dēmārātūs, *i, m.* *Demaratus*, a Corinthian.

Dēmōsthēnēs, *īs, m.* *Demosthenes*, the celebrated Athenian orator.
 Diānā, *ae, f.* *Diana*, the goddess of the chase.
 Dicō, dicērē, dixī, dictūm. *To say, speak, tell.*
 Diēs, diēi, *m.* *Day.* See 119, note.
 Diligens, diligentīs. *Diligent.*
 Diligentīā, *ae, f.* *Diligence.*
 Dīmīcō, *ārē, āvī, ātūm.* *To fight.*
 Diōnysius, *ii, m.* *Dionysius*, tyrant of Syracuse.
 Discipulūs, *i, m.* *Pupil.*
 Disertē, *adv.* *Clearly, eloquently.*
 Displīcō, displīcērē, displīcui, displīctūm. *To displease.*
 Divīnūs, *ā, ūm.* *Divine.*
 Dōlōr, dōlōris, *m.* *Pain, grief, suffering.*
 Dōnō, *ārē, āvī, ātūm.* *To give, present.*
 Dōnūm, *i, n.* *Gift.*
 Dormiō, *irē, ivī, itūm.* *To sleep.*
 Drācō, Drācōnīs, *m.* *Draco*, an Athenian lawgiver.
 Dūcentī, *ae, ā.* *Two hundred.*
 Dūcō, dūcērē, duxī, ductūm. *To lead.*

Dulcis, *ē.* *Sweet, pleasant.*
 Duō, *ac, ō.* *Two.* See 176.
 Dūplīcō, *ārē, āvī, ātūm.* *To double, increase.*
 Dux, dūcis, *m. and f.* *Leader, general.*

E.

E, ex, *prep. with abl.* *From.*
 Ebriētās, ebriētātīs, *f.* *Drunkenness.*
 Edūcō, edūcērē, eduxī, eductūm. *To lead forth, lead out.*
 Effūgiō, effūgērē, effūgi, effūgitūm. *To escape.*
 Egō, *meī.* *I.* See 184.

Egrēgiūs, ā, ūm. *Distinguished.*
 Egrēgiē, adv. *Excellently.*
 Elēphantūs, ī, m. *Elephant.*
 Elōquens, elōquentis. *Eloquent.*
 Elōquentiā, ac, f. *Eloquence.*
 Ephēsiūs, ā, ūm. *Ephesian, of Ephesus.*
 Epīrūs, ī, f. *Epirus, a country in Greece.*
 Epistōlā, ac, f. *Letter.*
 Erūdiō, irē, ivi, itūm. *To instruct, refine, educate.*
 Erūdītūs, ā, ūm. *Learned, instructed in.*
 Ex, prep. with abl. *From.*
 Exerceō, exercērē, exercui, exercitūm. *To exercise, train.*
 Exercītūs, ūs, m. *Army.*
 Expugnō, arē, avi, atūm. *To take, take by storm.*
 Exspectō, arē, avi, atūm. *To await, expect.*
 Exsul, exsulīs, m. and f. *Exile.*

F.

Fāciēs, fāciēi, f. *Face, appearance.*
 Ferrūm, ī, n. *Iron.*
 Fertīlis, ē. *Fertile.*
 Fidēlitās, fidēlitātis, f. *Fidelity, faithfulness.*
 Fidēs, fidei, f. *Faith, fidelity.*
 Fidūs, ā, ūm. *Faithful.*
 Filiā, ac, f. *Daughter.*
 Filiūs, ii, m. *Son.*
 Finiō, irē, ivi, itūm. *To finish, bring to a close.*
 Finīs, finīs, m. *Limit, territory.*
 Firmō, arē, avi, atūm. *To strengthen, confirm.*
 Flāminīūs, ii, m. *Flaminius, a Roman general.*
 Flōs, flōris, m. *Flower.*
 Foedūs, ā, ūm. *Detestable.*

Fons, fontis, m. *Fountain.*
 Fortis, ē. *Brave.*
 Fortitēr, adv. *Bravely.*
 Fortitūdō, fortitūdīnis, f. *Bravery, fortitude.*
 Fossā, ac, f. *Ditch, moat.*
 Frātēr, frātris, m. *Brother.*
 Fructūs, ūs, m. *Fruit, produce, income.*
 Frumentūm, ī, n. *Corn, grain.*
 Fugā, ac, f. *Flight.*
 Fugiō, fugērē, fugi, fugitūm. *To flee, fly, run away.*
 Fugō, arē, avi, atūm. *To rout, drive away.*
 Fūnestūs, ā, ūm. *Destructive.*
 Fūrōr, fūrōris, m. *Madness, insanity.*

G.

Gallūs, ī, m. *Gallus, a proper name.*
 Gallūs, ī, m. *Gaul, a Gaul, an inhabitant of ancient Gaul, embracing modern France.*
 Gemmā, ac, f. *Gem.*
 Gēnēr, gēnēri, m. *Son-in-law.*
 Gens, gentis, f. *Race.*
 Germāniā, ac, f. *Germany.*
 Glādiūs, ii, m. *Sword.*
 Glōbōstūs, ā, ūm. *Spherical.*
 Glōriā, ac, f. *Glory.*
 Graeciā, ac, f. *Greece.*
 Graecūs, ā, ūm. *Grecian, Greek.*
 Graecūs, ī, m. *Greek, a Greek.*
 Grātiā, ac, f. *Favor, gratitude, thanks.*
 Grātūs, ā, ūm. *Acceptable, pleasing.*
 Grex, grēgis, m. *Herd, flock.*

II.

Hābeō, hābērē, hābui, hābitūm. *To have, hold.*
 Hābitō, arē, avi, atūm. *To dwell, reside.*

Hannibāl, Hannibālīs, *m.* *Hannibal*, a celebrated Carthaginian general.

Hannō, Hannōnīs, *m.* *Hunno*, a Carthaginian general.

Hastā, *ae, f.* *Spear.*

Hic, haec, hoc. *This.*

Hiems, hiēmīs, *f.* *Winter.*

Hirundō, hirundīnīs, *f.* *Swallow.*

Hispaniā, *ae, f.* *Spain.*

Hispaniās, *i, m.* *A Spaniard.*

Hōmērūs, *i, m.* *Homer*, the celebrated Grecian poet.

Hōmō, hōmīnīs, *m.* *Man.*

Hōnōr, hōnōrīs, *m.* *Honor.*

Hōrā, *ae, f.* *Hour.*

Hostīs, hostīs, *m. and f.* *Enemy.*

I.

Idēm, eadēm, idēm. *Same, the same.* See 186.

Ignōrō, arē, avi, atum. *To be ignorant of, not to know.*

Illē, illā, illud. *That, he, she, it.* See 186.

Illustrō, arē, avi, atum. *To illustrate, illumine.*

Imāgō, imāgīnīs, *f.* *Image, picture.*

Impātiens, impācientīs. *Impatient.*

Impērātōr, impērātōrīs, *m.* *Commander.*

Impēriū, ii, *n.* *Reign, power, government.*

Impētūs, ūs, *m.* *Attack.*

Imprōbitās, imprōbitātīs, *f.* *Wickedness.*

In, *prep. with acc. and abl.* *Into, in, within.*

Incertūs, ū, ūm. *Uncertain.*

Indicō, indicērē, indixī, indictum. *To declare.*

Infestō, arē, avi, atum. *To infest.*

Ingens, ingentīs. *Huge, large, great.*

Innocens, innocentīs. *Innocent.*

Insāniā, *ae, f.* *Insanity.*

Insulā, *ae, f.* *Island.*

Intēr, *prep. with acc.* *Between, among, in the midst of.*

Intrō, arē, avi, atum. *To enter.*

Inventōr, inventōrīs, *m.* *Inventor.*

Invitō, arē, avi, atum. *To invite.*

Ipsē, ipsā, ipsūm. *Self, he, himself.* See 186.

Is, eā, id. *That, he, she, it.*

Istē, istā, istud. *That, such.* See 186.

Italiā, *ae, f.* *Italy.*

J.

Jaciō, jacerē, jeci, jactum. *To cast, throw, hurl.*

Jān, *adv.* *Now, already.*

Jucundūs, ū, ūm. *Delightful, pleasant.*

Jūdex, jūdīcis, *m. and f.* *Judge.*

Jungō, jungērē, junxī, junctum. *To join.*

Justitiā, *ae, f.* *Justice.*

Justūs, ū, ūm. *Upright, just.*

Jūvenīs, jūvenīs, *m. and f.* *A youth, young man.*

Jūventūs, jūventūtīs, *f.* *Youth, a youth, a young person.*

L.

Lābōr, lābōrīs, *m.* *Labor.*

Lābōrō, arē, avi, atum. *To strive for, labor, work.*

Lacēdaemoniūs, ii, *m.* *Spartan, a Spartan, inhabitant of Sparta in Greece.*

Lactitiā, *ae, f.* *Joy.*

Lāpis, lāpīdīs, *m.* *Stone.*

Lātinē, *adv.* *In Latin.*

Lātinūs, i, *m.* *Latinus, a Latin king.*

Lātūs, ū, ūm. *Broad.*

Laudābilis, ē. *Praiseworthy, laudable.*

Laudō, āre, āvi, ātūm. *To praise.*

Laus, laudis, *f. Praise.*

Lāvīniā, ac, *f. Lavinia, a proper name.*

Lēgātīō, lēgātīōnis, *f. Embassy.*

Lēgātūs, ī, *m. Ambassador.*

Lēgiō, lēgiōnis, *f. Legion, a body of soldiers.*

Lēgō, lēgērē, lēgi, lētūm. *To choose, appoint.*

Leō, leōnis, *m. Lion.*

Lētālis, ē. *Mortal, deadly.*

Lex, lēgis, *f. Law.*

Lībēr, librī, *m. Book.*

Lībērō, āre, āvi, ātūm. *To liberate.*

Libertās, libertātis, *f. Liberty.*

Longūs, ū, ūm. *Long.*

Lūctūs, ī, *m. Grieve.*

Lūnā, ae, *f. Moon.*

Luscīniā, ae, *f. Nightingale.*

Lux, lūcis, *f. Light.*

Luxūriā, ae, *f. Luxury.*

Lŷcūrgūs, ī, *m. Lyncurgus, a Spartan lawgiver.*

Lŷsandēr, Lŷsandri, *m. Lysander, a Spartan general.*

M.

Mācēdōniā, ae, *f. Macedonia, Macedonia, a country of Northern Greece.*

Māgistēr, māgistrī, *m. Master, teacher.*

Magnōpērē, *adv. Greatly.*

Magnūs, ū, ūm. *Great, large.*

Mālūm, ī, *n. Evil.*

Marcellūs, ī, *m. Marcellus, a celebrated Roman general.*

Mārē, mārīs, *n. Sea.*

Mātēr, matrīs, *f. Mother.*

Mātūrūs, ū, ūm. *Ripe.*

Mēmōriā, ac, *f. Memory.*

Mensā, ac, *f. Table.*

Mensis, mensis, *m. Month.*

Mercēs, mercēdis, *f. Reward.*

Mēreō, mērērē, mēruī, mērītūm. *To deserve, merit.*

Metis, ū, ūm. *My. See 135.*

Milēs, militis, *m. Soldier.*

Miltiādēs, is, *m. Miltiades, an Athenian general.*

Mōdestiā, ac, *f. Modesty.*

Mōneō, mōnērē, mōnuī, mōnītūm. *To advise.*

Mons, montis, *m. Mountain.*

Monstrō, āre, āvi, ātūm. *To show, point out.*

Mōrā, ac, *f. Delay.*

Mors, mortis, *f. Death.*

Multitūdō, multitūdīnis, *f. Multitude.*

Multūs, ū, ūm. *Much, many.*

Mundūs, ī, *m. World, universe.*

Mūniō, irē, ivi, itūm. *To fortify, defend.*

Mūnūs, mūnērīs, *n. Gift, present.*

Mūrūs, ī, *m. Wall.*

Mūtātiō, mūtātiōnis, *f. Change, phase.*

N.

Nātālīs, ē. *Belonging to one's birth, natal.*

Nātālīs diēs. *Birth-day.*

Nātūrā, ae, *f. Nature.*

Nāvālīs, ē. *Naval.*

Nāvīgō, āre, āvi, ātūm. *To sail to.*

Nāvis, nāvis, *f. Ship.*

Nēcessāriūs, ū, ūm. *Necessary.*

Nēcessitās, nēcessitātis, *f. Necessity.*

Nēpōs, nēpōtis, *m. Grandson.*

Nōbilīs, ē. *Noble.*

Nōmēn, nōmīnis, *n. Name.*

Nōmīnō, āre, āvi, ātūm. *To call, name.*

Nōn, adv. Not.

Nonnē, interrog. part. Expects the answer, Yes. See 346, II., 2.

Nostēr, nōstrā, nostrūm. Our, our own, ours.

Nōvītās, nōvītātis, f. Novelty.

Nōvūs, ā, ūm. New.

Nox, noctis, f. Night.

Nūbēs, nūbis, f. Cloud.

Nūm, interrog. part. Expects the answer, No. See 346, II., 1.

Nūmā, ae, m. Numa, a Roman king.

Nūmērūs, ī, m. Number, quantity.

Nummūs, ī, m. Money, a piece of money, a coin.

Nuntiō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. To proclaim, announce.

O.

Obsēs, obsīdis, m. and f. Hostage.

Occāsūs, ūs, m. Setting, going down.

Occupō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. To occupy, take possession of.

Octāvūs, ā, ūm. Eighth.

Octō. Eight. See 175, 2.

Octōgintā. Eighty. See 175, 2.

Oculūs, ī, m. Eye.

Odiōsus, ā, ūm. Odious, hateful.

Omnīs, ē. All, every, whole.

Oppidūm, ī, n. Town, city.

Oppugnō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. To besiege, take by storm.

Optō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. To wish for, desire.

Opulētūs, ā, ūm. Rich, opulent.

Opūs, ōpēris, n. Work.

Orātiō, ōrātiōnis, f. Oration, speech.

Orātōr, ōrātōris, m. Orator.

Orbīs, orbis, m. Circle.

Orbīs terrārūm. The world.

Ornō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. To adorn, be an ornament to.

Ovis, ōvis, f. Sheep.

P.

Pārens, pārentis, m. and f. Parent.

Pārēō, pārērē, pārui, pāritūm. To obey.

Par, partis, f. Part, portion.

Parvūs, ā, ūm. Small.

Passēr, passēris, m. Sparrow.

Pastōr, pastōris, m. Shepherd.

Pātēr, pātris, m. Father.

Pātriā, ae, f. Native country, country.

Paulūs, ī, m. Paulus, a Roman consul.

Pax, pācis, f. Peace.

Pēcūniā, ae, f. Money.

Pellis, pellis, f. Skin, hide.

Pēr, prep. with acc. Of, through.

Pērāgrō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. To wander through.

Pērītūs, ā, ūm. Skilled in.

Persā, ae, m. A Persian.

Pēs, pēdis, m. Foot.

Philippūs, ī, m. Philip, king of Macedon.

Philōsōphiā, ae, f. Philosophy.

Philōsōphūs, ī, m. Philosopher.

Piētās, piētātis, f. Filial affection, piety, duty.

Pirātā, ae, m. Pirate.

Piscis, piscis, m. Fish.

Pisistrātūs, ī, m. Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens.

Plācēō, plācērē, plācui, plācītūm. To please.

Plētūs, ā, ūm. Full.

Poenūs, ā, ūm. Carthaginian.

Poenus, ī, m. A Carthaginian.

Pōmūm, ī, n. Fruit.

Pompiliūs, ii, m. Pompilius, a Roman name.

Pompēiūs, ii, m. Pompey, a celebrated Roman general.

Pondūs, pondēris, n. Weight, mass.

Portūs, ūs, *m.* *Port, harbor.*
 Post, *prep. with acc. After.*
 Pōtens, pōtentis. *Powerful, able.*
 Praebeb, praebere, praebuī, praebitūm. *To show, furnish, give.*
 Praeceptōr, praepceptōris, *m.* *Teacher, instructor.*
 Praeceptūm, ī, *n.* *Rule, precept.*
 Praeclārūs, ū, tūm. *Renowned, distinguished.*
 Praedicō, praedicere, praedixī, praedictūm. *To predict, foretell.*
 Praemiūm, ii, *n.* *Reward.*
 Prātūm, ī, *n.* *Meadow.*
 Prētiōsus, ū, tūm. *Valuable.*
 Primūs, ū, tūm. *First.*
 Principiūm, ii, *n.* *Beginning.*
 Prō, *prep. with abl.* *In behalf of, for.*
 Proeliūm, ii, *n.* *Battle.*
 Prospere, *adv.* *Successfully.*
 Prōvōcō, are, avi, ātūm. *To challenge.*
 Prudentiā, ae, *f.* *Prudence.*
 Publiūs, ii, *m.* *Publius, a Roman name.*
 Puellā, ae, *f.* *Girl.*
 Puēr, puēri, *m.* *Boy.*
 Pugnā, ae, *f.* *Battle.*
 Pugnō, are, avi, ātūm. *To fight.*
 Pulchēr, pulchrā, pulchrūm. *Beautiful.*
 Pūnicūs, ū, tūm. *Carthaginian, Punic.*
 Pyrrhūs, ī, *m.* *Pyrrhus, a king of Epirus.*

Q.

Quām, *conj.* *Than.*
 Quartūs, ū, tūm. *Fourth.*
 Quattuor. *Four.* See 175, 2.
 Quī, quae, quōd, *rel. pronoun.* *Who, which, what.* See 187.

Quinquāgintā. *Fifty.* See 175, 2.
 Quinquē. *Five.* See 175, 2.
 Quintūs, ū, tūm. *Fifth.*
 Quis, quae, quid? *interrog. pronoun.* *Who, which, what?* See 188.
 Quivis, quaevis, quodvis, or quidvis, *indef. pronoun.* *Whoever, whatever.* See 191.
 Quotidiānus, ū, tūm. *Daily.*
 Quotidiē, *adv.* *Daily.*

R.

Rāmūs, ī, *m.* *Branch.*
 Ratiō, ratiōnis, *f.* *Reason.*
 Rectē, *adv.* *Rightly.*
 Rectūm, ī, *n.* *Right, rectitude.*
 Rēducō, rēducere, rēduxī, rēductūm. *To lead back.*
 Rēginā, ae, *f.* *Queen.*
 Rēgiō, rēgiōnis, *f.* *Region, territory.*
 Rēgulūs, ī, *m.* *Regulus, a Roman general.*
 Regnō, are, avi, ātūm. *To reign.*
 Regnūm, ī, *n.* *Kingdom, royal authority.*
 Rēgō, rēgere, rexī, rectūm. *To rule.*
 Rēnōvō, are, avi, ātūm. *To renew.*
 Rēs, rei, *f.* *Thing, affair.*
 Rēs publicā. *Republic.*
 Rēvōcō, are, avi, ātūm. *To recall.*
 Rex, regis, *m.* *King.*
 Rhēnūs, ī, *m.* *Rhine.*
 Rōmā, ae, *f.* *Rome.*
 Rōmānus, ū, tūm. *Roman.*
 Rōmānus, ī, *m.* *Roman, a Roman.*
 Rōmūlūs, ī, *m.* *Romulus, the founder of Rome.*

S.

Sāguntūm, ī, *n.* *Saguntum, a town in Spain.*

Sālūs, sālūtīs, *f.* *Safety.*
 Sālūtārīs, ē. *Beneficial, salutary, advantageous.*
 Sālūtō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To salute.*
 Sanctūs, ā, ūm. *Holy, sacred.*
 Sāpiens, sāpientīs. *Wise.*
 Sāpientēr, *adv.* *Wisely.*
 Sāpientiā, *ac, f.* *Wisdom.*
 Schōlā, *ae, f.* *School.*
 Scientiā, *ae, f.* *Knowledge.*
 Scīpiō, Scīpiōnīs, *m.* *Scipio, a distinguished Roman.*
 Scribō, scribērē, scripsī, scriptūm. *To write.*
 Scythae, ārūm, *m. plur.* *The Scythians.*
 Sēcundūs, ā, ūm. *Second, favorable.*
 Sempēr, *adv.* *Always, ever.*
 Sēnātōr, sēnātōrīs, *m.* *Senator.*
 Sēnātūs, ūs, *m.* *Senate.*
 Sēnectūs, sēnectūtīs, *f.* *Old age.*
 Sensūs, ūs, *m.* *Feeling, perception, sense.*
 Sententiā, *ae, f.* *Opinion.*
 Sermō, sermōnīs, *m.* *Discourse, conversation.*
 Serviō, irē, ivī, itūm. *To serve.*
 Serviūs, ii, *m.* *Servius, a Roman proper name.*
 Servō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To preserve, keep, save.*
 Servūs, i, *m.* *Slave.*
 Sex. *Six.* See 175, 2.
 Siciliā, *ae, f.* *Sicily.*
 Silentīum, ii, *n.* *Silence.*
 Sīmīlis, ē. *Like.*
 Singulārīs, ē. *Remarkable, singular.*
 Sōcēr, sōcērī, *m.* *Father-in-law.*
 Sōciūs, ii, *m.* *Ally, associate.*
 Sōcrātēs, īs, *m.* *Socrates, the celebrated Athenian philosopher.*
 Sōl, sōlīs, *m.* *Sun.*

Sōlōn, Sōlōnīs, *m.* *Solon, an Athenian legislator.*
 Sōlūm, i, *n.* *Soil.*
 Spartā, *ac, f.* *Sparta, capital of Laconia.*
 Spēcīēs, spēcīēi, *f.* *Appearance.*
 Spērō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To hope.*
 Spēs, spēcī, *f.* *Hope.*
 Spōliō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To rob, spoil, despoil.*
 Stīmūlō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To stimulate.*
 Stultitiā, *ac, f.* *Folly.*
 Suī, sibi. *Himself, herself, itself.*
 See 184.
 Sūm, essē, fui. *To be.* See 204.
 Sūpērō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To conquer.*
 Supplicīum, ii, *n.* *Punishment.*
 Suūs, ā, ūm. *His, her, its, their, his own, her own, its own, their own.*
 Syrācūsac, ārūm, *f. plur.* *Syracuse, a city of Sicily.*

T.

Tāceō, tācērē, tācuī, tācītūm. *To be silent.*
 Tārentūm, i, *n.* *Tarentum, an Italian town.*
 Tarquīniūs, ii, *m.* *Turquin, a Roman king.*
 Tēlūm, i, *n.* *Javelin, weapon.*
 Tēmērītās, tēmērītātīs, *f.* *Rashness.*
 Templūm, i, *n.* *Temple.*
 Tempūs, tempōrīs, *n.* *Time.*
 Terrā, *ae, f.* *Land, earth.*
 Terreō, terrērē, terruī, terrītūm. *To frighten, terrify.*
 Tertiūs, ā, ūm. *Third.*
 Thālēs, īs, *m.* *Thales, a Grecian philosopher.*
 Thēbāntīs, ā, ūm. *Theban, belonging to Thebes (a city in Greece).*

Thēbānūs, ī, m. *A Theban.*
 Thēmistōclēs, īs, m. *Themistocles, a celebrated Athenian.*
 Thrāsýbúlūs, ī, m. *Thrasybulus, the liberator of Athens.*
 Ticínūs, ī, m. *Ticinus, a river of Cisalpine Gaul.*
 Trēs, triā. *Three. See 176.*
 Trigintā. *Thirty. See 175, 2.*
 Triumphō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To triumph.*
 Trōjā, ae, f. *Troy, ancient city in Asia Minor.*
 Tū, tuī. *Thou, you. See 184.*
 Tullīa, ae, f. *Tullia, a Roman proper name.*
 Tullūs, ī, m. *Tullus, a Roman king.*
 Tūm, adv. *Then, at that time.*
 Turrīs, turrīs, f. *Tower.*
 Tuūs, ā, ūm. *Your, yours, thy, thine.*
 Týrannūs, ī, m. *Tyrant.*
 Týriūs, ā, ūm. *Tyrian.*

U.

Ulyssēs, īs, m. *Ulysses, a Grecian king.*
 Unīversūs, ā, ūm. *All, the whole, entire.*
 Unūs, ā, ūm. *One. See 176.*
 Urbs, urbīs, f. *City.*
 Usūs, ūs, m. *Use.*
 Utilīs, ē. *Useful.*

V.

Vālētūdō, vālētūdīnīs, f. *Health.*
 Vāriētās, vāriētātīs, f. *Variety.*
 Vāriūs, ā, ūm. *Various.*
 Varrō, varrōnīs, m. *Varro, a Roman consul.*
 Vēr, vēris, n. *Spring.*
 Verbūm, ī, n. *Word.*

Vērēcundiā, ae, f. *Modesty.*
 Vērītās, vēritātīs, f. *Truth, verity.*
 Vērūs, ā, ūm. *True, real.*
 Vērtūm, ī, n. *Truth.*
 Vestēr, vestrā, vestrūm. *Your.*
 Vestiō, irē, īvī, itūm. *To clothe.*
 Viā, ae, f. *Way, road.*
 Victōr, victōrīs, m. *Victor, conqueror.*
 Victōriā, ae, f. *Victory.*
 Victōriā, ae, f. *Victoria, Queen of England.*
 Vigīlō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To watch, be awake.*
 Vilīs, ē. *Cheap.*
 Vindex, vindicīs, m. and f. *Vindicator, avenger.*
 Viōlō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To violate.*
 Vir, virī, m. *Man, hero, soldier.*
 Virgō, virgīnīs, f. *Maiden, girl.*
 Virtūs, virtūtīs, f. *Valor, virtue.*
 Vitā, ae, f. *Life.*
 Vitūm, ī, n. *Fault, vice.*
 Vitūpērō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To find fault with, censure, blame.*
 Vivō, vivērē, vixī, victūm. *To live, reside.*
 Vōcō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To call.*
 Vōlō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To fly.*
 Vōluntāriūs, ā, ūm. *Voluntary.*
 Vōluptās, vōluptātīs, f. *Pleasure.*
 Vox, vōcīs, f. *Voice.*
 Vulnērō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To wound.*
 Vulnūs, vulnērīs, n. *Wound.*
 Vultūr, vultūrīs, m. *Vulture.*
 Vultūs, ūs, m. *Countenance.*

X.

Xerxēs, īs, m. *Xerxes, a Persian king.*

ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY.

A.

A, an. *Not to be translated, as the Latin has no article. See p. 12, note 1.*

Acceptable. *Grātūs, ā, ūm.*

Admonish. *Admōneō, admōnēre, admōnuī, admōnītūm.*

Adorned. *Ornātūs, ā, ūm.*

Advise. *Mōneō, mōnēre, mōnuī, mōnītūm.*

After. *Post, prep. with acc.*

Against. *Contrā, prep. with acc. Sometimes denoted by the Dative.*

Alexander. *Alexandēr, Alexandri, m.*

All. *Om̄n̄s, ē.*

Always. *Semp̄r, adv.*

Announce. *Nuntiō, āre, āvi, ātūm.*

Appoint. *Creō, āre, āvi, ātūm.*

Army. *Exercitūs, ūs, m.*

Arrival. *Adventūs, ūs, m.*

At. *Denoted by the Ablative of Place, or of Time. See 421 and 426.*

Athenian. *Athēniens̄s, ē.*

Athenian, an Athenian. *Athēniens̄s, is, m. and f.*

Athens. *Athēnae, ārum, f. plur.*

Attack. *Imp̄tūs, ūs, m.*

Await. *Exspectō, āre, āvi, ātūm.*

B.

Battle. *Proeliūm, ū, n.*

Battle-array. *Acies, ēi, f.*

Be. *Sūm, esse, fui.*

Be silent. *Taceō, tacēre, tacuī, tacitūm.*

Beautiful. *Pulchēr, pulchrā, pulchrūm.*

Before. *Antē, prep. with acc.*

Bird. *Avīs, ūvis, f.*

Birth-day. *Nātālīs diēs, m.*

Blame. *Vitup̄rō, āre, āvi, ātūm.*

Book. *Liber, libri, m.*

Boy. *Puer, puērī, m.*

Brave. *Fortis, ē.*

Bravely. *Fortit̄r, adv.*

Bravery. *Virtūs, virtūtis, f.*

Bring to a close. *Finiō, ire, iei, ūm.*

Brother. *Frāter, frāt̄ris, m.*

Brutus. *Brūtus, ī, m.*

By. *A, ab, prep. with abl. Often denoted by the Ablative alone. See 414.*

C.

Caius. *Caiūs, ū, m.*

Call. *Vocō, āre, āvi, ātūm.*

Camillus. *Cāmillūs, ī, m.*

Can, can have. *See may, may have.*

Carthage. *Carthāgō, Carthāgīnis, f.*

Carthaginian. *Carthāgīniens̄s, ē.*

Carthaginian, a Carthaginian. *Carthāgīniens̄s, is, m. and f.*

Cato. *Cātō, Cātōnis, m.*

Cicero. *Cicērō, Cicērōnis, m.*

Citizen. *Cicis, cīcis*, m. and f.
 City. *Urbs, urbīs*, f.
 Cloud. *Nūbēs, nūbīs*, f.
 Commander. *Impērātor, impērā-*
tōris, m.
 Concerning. *Dē*, prep. with abl.
 Consul. *Consul, consuls*, m.
 Contrary to. *Contrā*, prep. with
 acc.
 Conversation. *Sermō, sermonīs*, m.
 Corinth. *Cōrinthūs, ī*, f.
 Corinthian. *Cōrinthiūs, ā*, ūm.
 Corinthian, a Corinthian. *Cōrinthi-*
ūs, ū, m.
 Cornelius. *Corneliūs, ū*, m.
 Could, could have. See *might, might*
have.
 Country. *Pātriā, ae*, f.
 Courage. *Virtūs, virtutis*, f.
 Crown. *Cōrōnā, ae*, f.

D.

Daily. *Quōtidiānūs, ā*, ūm.
 Daughter. *Filiā, ae*, f.
 Day. *Diēs, diēi*, m. See 119, note.
 Dear. *Cārūs, ā*, ūm.
 Declare. *Indicō, indicere, indicī,*
indictum.
 Delight. *Dēlectō, are, avi, autum*.
 Desirous of. *Cupīdūs, ā*, ūm; *avī-*
dūs, ā, ūm.
 Did. Often the sign of the Imperfect,
 or of the Perfect tense, especially in
 questions.
 Diligence. *Diligentiā, ae*, f.
 Diligent. *Diligens, diligentis*.
 Do. Often the sign of the Present
 tense, especially in questions.

E.

Eight. *Octō*. See 175, 2.
 Eighth. *Octāvūs, ā*, ūm.
 Enemy. *Hostis, hostis*, m. and f.

Exercise. *Exerceō, exercere, exercui,*
exercitum.

Exile. *Exsul, exsulis*, m. and f.

Expect. *Exspectō, are, avi, autum*.

F.

Father. *Pater, patris*, m.
 Father-in-law. *Socer, soceri*, m.
 Fertile. *Fertilis, ē*.
 Fidelity. *Fides, fidei*, f.
 Field. *Agēr, agri*, m.
 Fifth. *Quintus, ū*, ūm.
 Fifty. *Quinquaginta*. See 175, 2.
 Fight. *Pugnō, are, avi, autum*.
 Finish. *Finis, ire, ivi, itum*.
 Five. *Quinquē*. See 175, 2.
 Flee. *Fugis, fugere, fugi, fugitum*.
 Flower. *Flōs, floris*, m.
 Fly. *Volo, are, avi, autum*.
 Foot. *Pēs, pedis*, m.
 Fond of. *Amans, amantis*.
 For. *Pro*, prep. with abl. In the
 sense of *because of*, it is denoted
 by the Ablative alone (414); and
 in the sense of *for the benefit of*,
 by the Dative (384).
 Fortify. *Munis, ire, ivi, itum*.
 Four. *Quattuor*. See 175, 2.
 Fourth. *Quartus, ā*, ūm.
 Friend. *Amicus, ī*, m.
 Friendship. *Amicitia, ae*, f.
 From. *A, ab*, prep. with abl.
 Fruit. *Fructus, ūs*, m.

G.

Garden. *Hortus, ī*, m.
 Gaul. *Gallus, ī*, m.
 Gem. *Gemma, ae*, f.
 General. *Dux, ducis*, m. and f.
 Gift. *Donum, ī*, n.
 Glory. *Glōriā, ae*, f.
 Gold. *Aurum, ī*, n.
 Golden. *Aureus, ā*, ūm.

Good. *Bōnūs, ā, ūm.*
 Goodness. *Bōnītās, bōnītātis, f.*
 Govern. *Rējō, rēgērē, rexī, rectum.*
 Great. *Magnūs, ā, ūm.*
 Greece. *Graeciā, ae, f.*
 Grove. *Lūcūs, ī, m.*
 Guard. *Custōdiō, īrē, īvī, īūm.*

II.

Had. *Often the sign of the Pluperfect tense.*
 Hannibal. *Hannibāl, Hannibālīs, m.*
 Happy. *Beātūs, ā, ūm.*
 Have. *Hāvēō, hāvērē, hābui, hābitūm.*
Sometimes simply the sign of the Perfect tense; as, we have loved.
 He, she, it. *Is, cā, id; illē, illā, illūd.* The pronoun is often implied in the ending of the verb.
 He himself. *Ipsē, ipsā, ipsūm.*
 Hear. *Audiō, īrē, īvī, īūm.*
 High. *Altūs, altā, altūm.*
 Himself. *Sui (184); ipsē, ipsā, ipsūm.*
 His. *Suūs, ā, ūm.*
 Hope (verb). *Spērō, ārē, āvī, ātūm.*
 Hope (noun). *Spēs, spēi, f.*
 Hour. *Hōrā, ae, f.*
 Hundred. *Centūm.* See 175, 2.

I.

I. *Egō, mei.* See 184.
 In. *In, prep. with abl.*
 In behalf of. *Prō, prep. with abl.*
 Instruct. *Erūdiō, īrē, īvī, itūm.*
 Instructor. *Præceptōr, præceptōris, m.*
 Into. *In, prep. with acc.*
 Invite. *Invitō, ārē, āvī, ātūm.*
 Iron. *Ferrūm, ī, n.*
 Island. *Insulā, ae, f.*
 It. See *he, she, it.*
 Italy. *Italiā, ae, f.*

J.

Judge. *Jūdex, jūdīcis, m. and f.*
 Justice. *Justitiā, ae, f.*

K.

Keep one's word. *Fidēm servārē.*
 See p. 74, note 4.
 Kindly. *Bēignē, adv.*
 King. *Rex, rēgis, m.*
 Knowledge. *Scientiā, ae, f.*

L.

Large. *Magnūs, ā, ūm.*
 Latinus. *Lātīnūs, ī, m.*
 Lavinia. *Lāvīniā, ae, f.*
 Law. *Lex, lēgis, f.*
 Lead. *Dūcō, dūcērē, duxī, ductūm.*
 Lead back. *Rēdūcō, rēdūcērē, rēduxī, rēductūm.*
 Lead forth. *Edūcō, edūcērē, ēduxī, ēductūm.*
 Let. *Render by the Subjunctive.* See 196, I., 2.
 Leader. *Dux, dūcis, m. and f.*
 Letter. *Epistolā, ae, f.*
 Liberate. *Libērō, ārē, āvī, ātūm.*
 Life. *Vitā, ae, f.*
 Like. *Similis, ē.*
 Love. *Amō, ārē, āvī, ātūm.*

M.

Macedonia. *Mācedōniā, ae, f.*
 Man. *Hōmō, hōmīnis, m. Vir, vīri, m.* The latter is used as a term of respect; a true or worthy man, a hero.
 Many. *Multi, ae, ā, plur.*
 May, can. *Signs of the Present Subjunctive.*
 May have, can have. *Signs of the Perfect Subjunctive.*
 Me. See I.
 Memory. *Mēmōriā, ae, f.*

Might, could, would, should. *Signs of the Imperfect Subjunctive.*

Might have, could have, would have, should have. *Signs of the Pluperfect Subjunctive.*

Mind. *Animūs, i, m.*

Moat. *Fossā, ae, f.*

Money. *Pēcūniā, ae, f.*

Month. *Mēsis, mēsis, m.*

More. *Sign of the Comparative degree.* See 160.

Most. *Sign of the Superlative degree.* See 160.

Mound. *Aggēr, aggēris, m.*

Mountain. *Mons, montis, m.*

Much. *Multū, adv.*

My. *Meūs, ā, ūm.* See 185.

N.

Name. *Nōmēn, nōmīnis, n.*

Nightingale. *Luscīniā, ae, f.*

Noble. *Nōbīlis, ē.*

Not. *Nōn, adv.* Interrogative, *nonnē.*

O.

Obey. *Pārēd, pārērē, pārui, pārītūm.*

Observe. *Servō, ārē, āvi, ātūm.*

Occupy. *Occūpō, ārē, āvi, ātūm.*

Of. *Denoted by the Genitive.* See 393.

Of itself. *Pēr sē.*

On. *Often denoted by the Ablative of Time.* See 426.

One. *Unūs, ā, ūm.* See 176.

Oration. *Orātiō, ōrātiōnis, f.*

Orator. *Orātōr, ōrātōris, m.*

Our. *Nostēr, trū, trūm.*

P.

Parent. *Pārens, pārentis, m. and f.*

Philip. *Philippūs, i, m.*

Pisistratus. *Pisistrātūs, i, m.*

Please. *Plācēd, plācērē, plācuī, plācītūm.*

Pleasing. *Grātūs, ā, ūm.*

Pleasure. *Vōluptās, vōluptātis, f.*

Plough. *Arō, ārārē, ārāvī, ārātūm.*

Plunder (verb). *Spōliō, ārē, āvi, ātūm.*

Practise. *Exerceō, excercērē, exercuī, exercītūm.*

Praise (verb). *Laudō, ārē, āvi, ātūm.*

Praise (noun). *Laus, laudis, f.*

Precept. *Praeceptū, i, n.*

Predict. *Praedīcō, praedīcērē, praedīxī, praedīctūm.*

Present (noun). *Dōnū, i, n.*

Publius. *Publīus, ū, m.*

Punish. *Pūniō, irē, īvi, ītūm.*

Pupil. *Discipulūs, i, m.*

Put to flight. *Fūgō, ārē, āvi, ātūm.*

Q.

Queen. *Rēginā, ae, f.*

R.

Receive. *Accipīō, accīpērē, accēpi, accēptūm.*

Reign, royal authority. *Regnū, i, n.*

Renowned. *Clārūs, ā, ūm.*

Reside. *Hābitō, ārē, āvi, ātūm.*

Rhine. *Rhēnūs, i, m.*

River. *Amnīs, amnis, m.*

Roman. *Rōmānūs, ā, ūm.*

Roman, a Roman. *Rōmānūs, i, m.*

Rome. *Rōma, ae, f.*

Romulus. *Rōmulūs, i, m.*

Rule. *Rēgō, rēgērē, rexī, rectūm.*

S.

Safety. *Sālūs, sālūtis, f.*

Same. *Idēm, eādēm, idēm.* See 186.

Say. *Dīcō, dicērē, dixī, dictūm.*

Save. *Servō, arē, avi, atum.*
 Scipio. *Scipiō, Scipiōnis, m.*
 Senator. *Sēnātor, sēnātoris, m.*
 Serve. *Serviō, irē, ivi, itum.*
 Servius. *Serviūs, i, m.*
 Setting. *Occāsūs, ūs, m.*
 Shall, will. *Signs of the Future tense.*

Shall have, will have. *Signs of the Future Perfect tense.*

Shepherd. *Pastor, pastōris, m.*
 Should, should have. *See might, might have.*

Show. *Monstrō, arē, avi, atum.*

Sicily. *Siciliā, ae, f.*

Silent. *See be silent.*

Silver. *Argentum, i, n.*

Sing. *Cantō, arē, avi, atum.*

Singing, a song. *Cantūs, ūs, m.*

Six. *Sex.* *See 175, 2.*

Slave. *Servūs, i, m.*

Sleep. *Dormiō, irē, ivi, itum.*

Soldier. *Milēs, militis, m.*

Somebody, some one. *Aliquis, aliquē, aliquē, or aliquēd.* *See 191.*

Son. *Filiūs, i, m.*

Son-in-law. *Gēnēr, gēnērī, m.*

Song. *Carmēn, carminis, n.*

Speak. *Dicō, dicere, dixi, dictum.*

State. *Civitas, civitatis, f.*

Strengthen. *Firmō, arē, avi, atum.*

Sun. *Sol, solis, m.*

Sunset. *Occāsūs solis.*

Sword. *Gladius, i, m.*

T.

Take. *Cāpiō, cāperē, cepi, captum.*

Take by storm. *Expugnō, arē, avi, atum.*

Tarquin. *Tarquinius, i, m.*

Tell. *Dicō, dicere, dixi, dictum.*

Temple. *Templum, i, n.*

Ten. *Dēcim.* *See 175, 2.*

Terrify. *Terreō, terrere, terrui, territum.*

Than. *Quān.* Often omitted, in which case the Ablative follows. *See 417.*

That. *Illē, illā, illud.* *See 186*

The. *Not to be translated, as the Latin has no article.* *See p. 12, note 1.*

Their. *Suūs, ū, ūm.*

Then. *Tūn, adv.*

Thing. *Rēs, rei, f.*

This. *Hic, haec, hoc.* *See 186.*

Threc. *Trēs, triā.* *See 176.*

Time. *Tempūs, temporis, n.*

To. *Ad, in, preps. with acc. To is sometimes denoted by the Accusative, and sometimes by the Dative.* *See 379 and 384*

True. *Vērūs, ū, ūm.*

Truth. *Vērūn, i, n.*

Tullia. *Tullia, ae, f.*

Two. *Duō, duae, duō.* *See 176.*

Tyrant. *Tyrannūs, i, m.*

U.

Use. *Usus, ūs, m.*

Useful. *Utilis, ē.*

V.

Valor. *Virtūs, virtutis, f.*

Valuable. *Prētiōsūs, ū, ūm.*

Very. *Sometimes the sign of the Superlative.* *See 160.*

Victoria. *Victoriā, ae, f.*

Victory. *Victoriā, ae, f.*

Violate. *Viōlō, arē, avi, atum.*

Virtue. *Virtūs, virtutis, f.*

IV.

Walk. *Ambulō, arē, avi, atum.*

War. *Bellum, i, n.*

Way. *Viā, ae, f.*

Well. *Bēnē, adv.*

Who, which (relative). *Quī, quae, quōd.* See 187.

Who, which, what (interrogative)?

Quis, quae, quid? *quī, quae, quōd?*

See 188.

Wide. *Lātūs, ō, ūm.*

Wife. *Conjux, conjūgis, f.*

Will, will have. See *shall, shall have.*

Winter. *Hīems, hiēmīs, f.*

Wisdom. *Sāpientiā, ae, f.*

Wise. *Sāpiens, sāpientiūs.*

With. *Cum*, prep. with abl. Often denoted by the Ablative alone.

See 414.

Word. *Verbūm, ī, n.* To keep one's word, *fidēm servārē.* See p. 74, note 4.

Would, would have. See *might, might have.*

Wound. *Vulnērē, ōrē, āvī, ālūm.*

Write. *Scribō, scribērē, scripsī, scriptūm.*

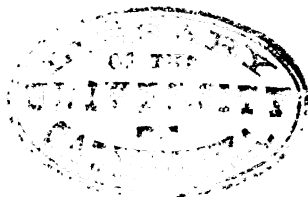
Y.

Year. *Annūs, ī, m.*

You. *Tū, tuī.* See 184.

Your. *Tuūs, ō, ūm; vestēr, vestrā, vestrūm.*

Yourself. *Tū, tū ipsē.*



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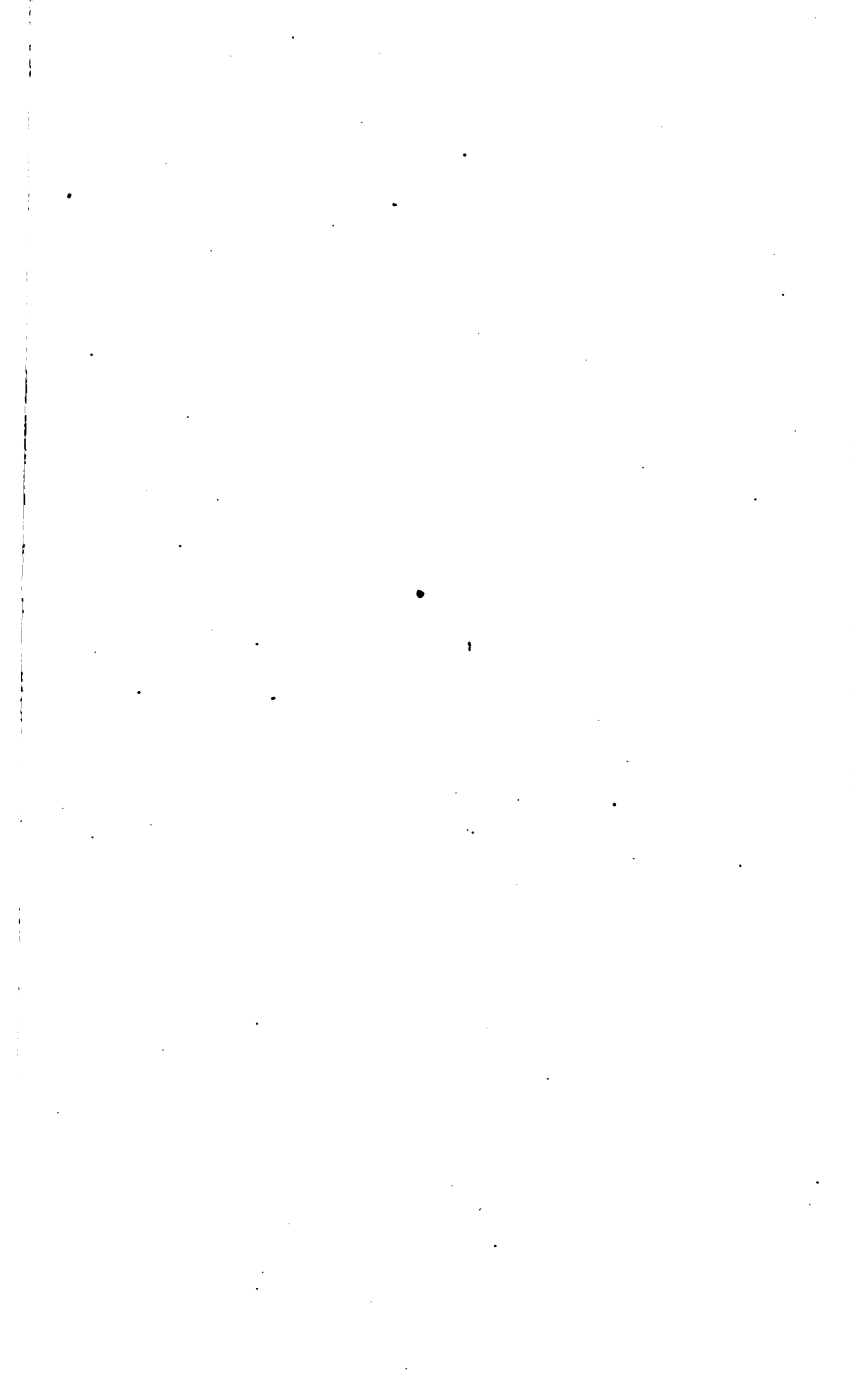
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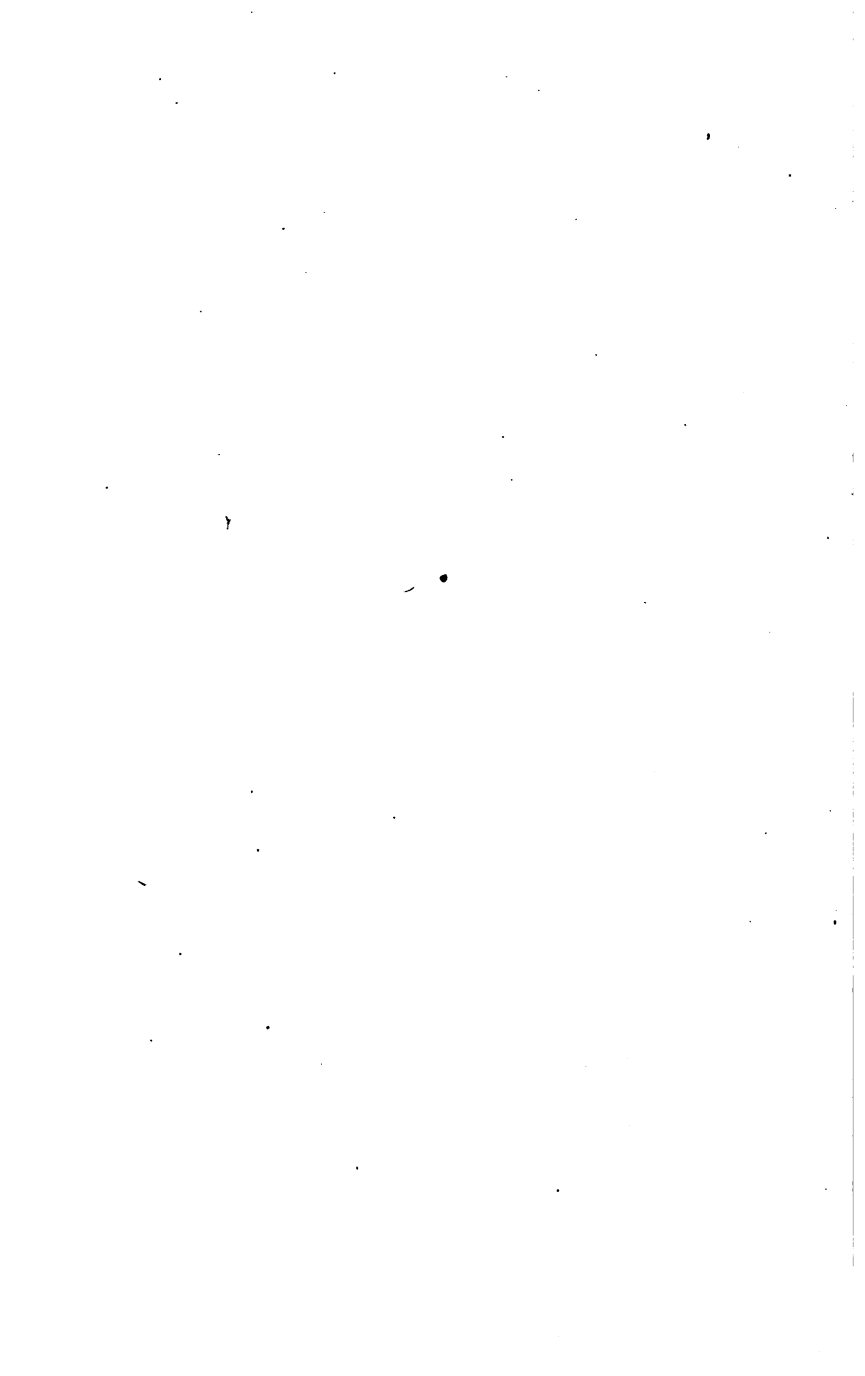
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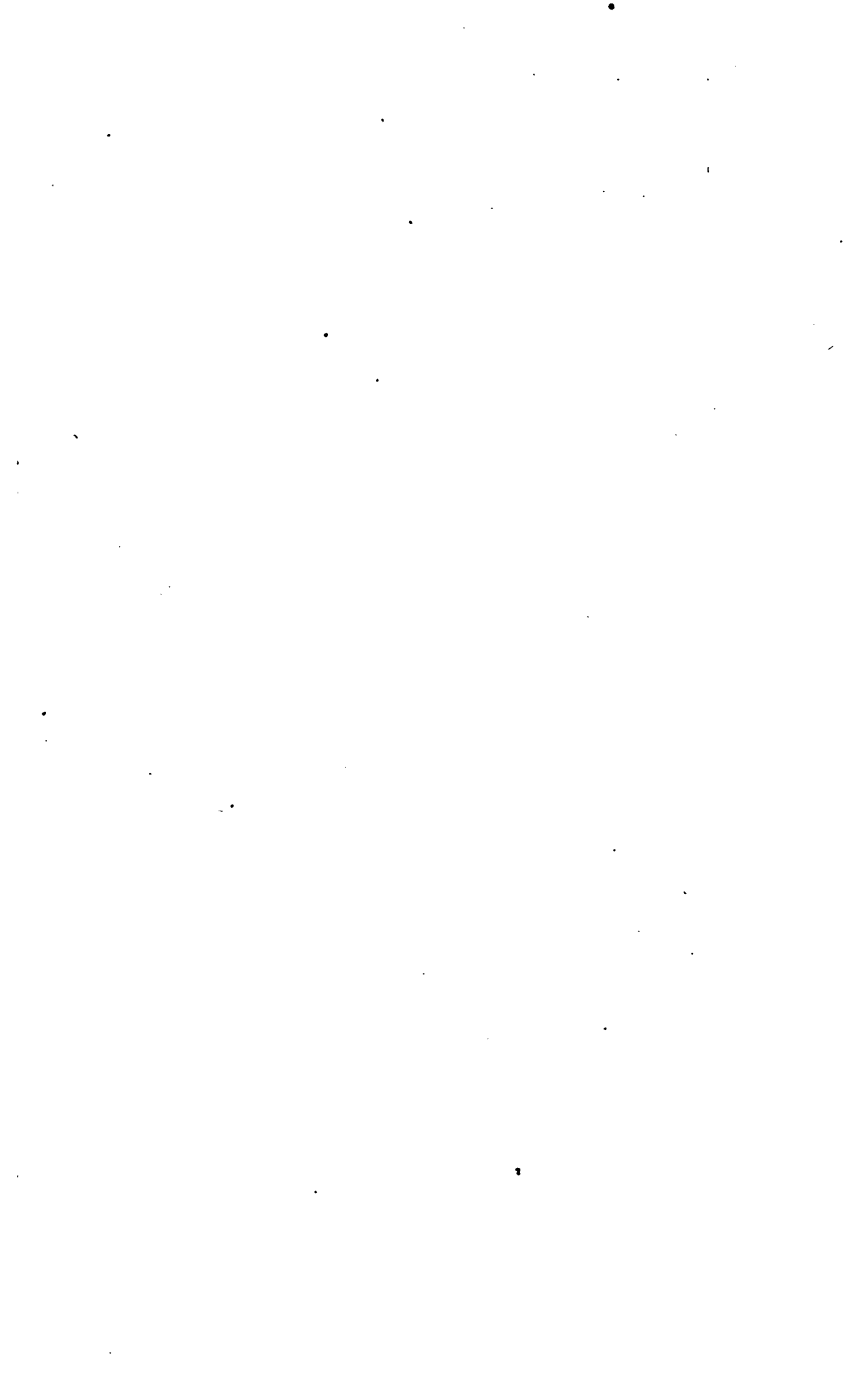
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